THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 374. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Authentic Assays of the Auriferous Minerals of North Hastings.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th Feb., 1870.

SIR,—Within the past year we sent a few samples of gold-bearing rocks, from the rear of Hastings, to the Directors of the Canada Company in London, England; who placed them, for examination, in the hands of Mr. Rickard, F.C.S., one of the most eminent assayers in Great Britain. I send you herewith copies of his reports, showing the results of the tests made by him. If you think them of public interest, they are at your service, to make any use you please of them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. ROBINSON,
Commissioner.

Copy.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY,
2 Crown Chambers, Threadneedle St., E. C.,
31st May, 1869.

SAMPLE No. 1.—(Lot 2, 4th con., Elzevir, Hon. Billa Flint's.)

Contains a trace of gold per ton.

This mineral consists of a quartz matrix, with a large proportion of *pro* or black oxide of iron and arsenical pyrites. It would be an exceedingly difficult and expensive ore to work, were the gold found in sufficient quantity to justify the operation. Previous to amalgamation, it would be necessary to remove the arsenic and sulphur by roasting in a Longmaid or other similar furnace, and amalgamating in a Wheeler or Varney pan, as practised in Nevada and California.

SAMPLE No. 2.—(Lot 3, 14th con., Hungerford.)

Contains 0oz., 1dwt., 15grs., gold per ton.

The matrix of this ore is a mixture of quartz and hornblendic rock, containing iron and copper pyrites. Were it rich enough to work it would have to be calcined thoroughly—*i. e.* until no smell of sulphur could be perceived previous to amalgamation.

SAMPLE No. 3.—(E. ½ lot 5, 2nd con., Elzevir) "Barry Mine."

Contains 26oz., 2dwts., 16grs., gold per ton.

In a matrix of white quartz containing black and red oxides of iron and no pyrites. As the iron is in no way prejudicial to the action of mercury on gold, this ore can be very cheaply treated by direct amalgamation after having been *very finely crushed* and passed through a suitable amalgamating machine. As there is no visible gold in the ore, it must exist in an extremely minute state of division, consequently *fine* crushing will be indispensable to the successful extraction of the metal.

SAMPLE No. 5.—(E. ½ 10, 1 con. Elzevir,) "Wyckoff Mine."

Contains 0oz., 8dwts., 6grs., gold per ton.

This is gneiss rock, a mineral which is not usually considered gold-bearing. The gold is evidently associated with the small portion of pyrites it contains. It would have to be calcined previous to amalgamation.

SAMPLE No. 6.—(E. ½ 18, 5th con., Madoc, "Richardson Mine.")

Contains 0oz., 5dwts., 21grs., gold per ton.

Being contained in a Feldspathic conglomerate this ore is not likely to turn out productive.

SAMPLE No. 7.—(Lot 29, 6th con., Madoc.)

Contains a trace of gold. This is a very promising looking ore although the result is unsatisfactory. It consists of quartz and gozzan (red oxide of iron) with iron pyrites. On further examination, should gold be found to exist in paying proportions, it must be roasted previous to amalgamation.

SAMPLE No. 8.—(W ½ 24, 6th con., Madoc.)

Contains a trace of gold. This is micaceous quartz with black and red oxides of iron. It is not generally found to be productive in gold.

SAMPLE No. 9.—(Lot 16, 11th con., Marmora, "Fiegle Mine.")

Contains 1oz., 12dwts., 6grs., gold per ton.

This is a very promising looking ore, having some resemblance to the quartz of Nova Scotia, being a glassy quartz with gozzan, and can be cheaply treated by direct amalgamation after *fine* grinding.

SAMPLE No. 10.—(Lot 10, 8th con., Marmora, "Brenton Mine.")

Contains 1dwt., 15grs., gold per ton.

Glassy quartz and gozzan.

SAMPLE No. 11.—(Lot 6, 8th con., Marmora.)

Contains a trace of gold.

Micaceous quartz, unfavorable for gold.

SAMPLE No. 12.—(Lot 9, 9th con., Marmora.)

Contains 3oz., 5dwts., 8grs., gold per ton.

Glassy quartz with pro and per oxides of iron; can be successfully treated by fine grinding and direct amalgamation.

SAMPLE No. 13.—(Lot 9, 9th con., Marmora.)—*Quartz.*

Contains 3oz., 11 dwts., 20 grs. gold per ton.

Contained in a matrix of glassy quartz with black and red oxides of iron, which can be made to yield from 80 to 90 per cent. of its assay value, by fine grinding and suitable amalgamation.

SAMPLE 13.—(2nd sample, Lot 9, 9th con., Marmora.)—*Metallic.*

Contains 3dwts., 6grs. gold per ton, and traces of silver.

This mineral consists of massive arsenical pyrites, which would render the process of extracting its gold extremely troublesome and expensive. Should gold be found in paying quantities the best way to realize on it would be to ship it (the ore) to Swansea.

From the foregoing assays and reports it will be observed that the richest of this series of auriferous minerals are distinguished from the rest as being essentially *Quartz free from Pyrites*, and containing iron in the states of black and red oxides. The pyritous, micaceous, hornblendic and arsenical specimens are all either barren or too poor to work for gold.

W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S.

Copy.

ASSAY OFFICE,
2 Crown Chambers, Threadneedle Street,
9th June, 1869.

GISBORNE MOLYNEUX, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I am gratified that you followed Mr Sewell's advice as to taking proper samples of the Gold ores. No doubt I took a rich piece of quartz accidentally from Box No. 3. However, the average results may be regarded as satisfactory; with the exception of No. 3, the differences are not greater than might have been anticipated.

From first samples.	oz.	dwts.	grs.	Average from entire samples crushed.	oz.	dwts.	grs.
No. 3....	26	2	16	.....	0	16	8
5....	0	3	6	.....	0	3	6
6....	0	5	21	.....	0	6	12
9....	1	12	6	.....	0	13	½
12....	3	5	8	.....	2	9	0
13....	8	11	20 (quartz)		4	18	0

Yours respectfully,
W. T. RICKARD.

MR EDWARD BLAKE.—The recent choice of this gentleman by the Reformers of Ontario as the recognized leader of their party has wonderfully excited the ire of the Toronto *Telegraph*, which blackguards him in its own peculiar style. This "lad from Bruce," and "country lout,"—very mild terms indeed, compared to others it applies to him,—appears to be making his talents felt in the Canadian House of Commons (where he sits as member for West Durham) as much as he does in the Ontario Assembly. "Citadel," of the Leader, thus refers to him, in remarks on the debate on the Address:—"Mr Blake's speech, I must in candour say, was a very superior effort. Whether it was due to the presence of Prince Arthur or some other cause, he spoke with more than usual brilliancy and effect, making many powerful hits at the member for Hants and exciting the interest of the Prince and party, who seemed to enjoy with keenness the intellectual combat in progress between the opposite sides of the House. Mr Blake in this speech gave renewed proof of marked ability, and as a Canadian I cannot help feeling that in many respects he is a man whom every native of the country ought to be more or less proud of. This I venture to remark altogether irrespective of his politics."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.& P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

E. FRANKLIN,
Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.
MONEY advanced on Consignments.
☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Dentistry.
GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,
WILL be in his ROOMS at MOON'S Hotel Madoc, on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

☞ Satisfactory arrangements having been made with Mr Dunstan, he will retain the management of the Phœnix Gold Mine (which we mentioned two or three weeks ago he had determined to resign) and at once resume the work of sinking the new test shaft.

Attention is directed to the report on the assays made for the Canada Company, which will be found on the first page.

In Parliament, which is proceeding in a very leisurely fashion with business, the principal measures which have been introduced are Sir John A. Macdonald's bill for regulating elections for the Dominion Parliament, and Sir F. Hincks' resolutions on Banking, Dominion Notes, and Currency.—It is proposed that elections are to last only one day; but Reform journals complain that elections throughout the Dominion are not to be held on one and the same day—a loophole being thus left, as they contend, for the Government for the time being to influence the elections to its own advantage.

In a backwoods constituency like that of North Hastings, the majority of the electors have unfortunately but little to do with banks, and consequently not much occasion to trouble their heads about banking at present; yet it may interest them to learn that the Finance Minister proposes that no new bank shall be started with a less capital than One Million dollars; and that no Bank is to issue notes for circulation under $4. How will this proposition as to the amount of capital required from a new bank strike the Member for North Hastings? At the time of the suspension of the Commercial Bank, a proposal was brought before the public for the establishment of a local bank in Hastings County, and notice of application for a charter therefor was given. In that movement,—which, like many others in this county, came to nothing, and was quietly dropped after all,—the Member for North Hastings, if we remember rightly, took a prominent part: and Hastings County was then pronounced financially strong enough to establish and support such a bank. Then under the existing law, a capital of One Hundred Thousand dollars would have been sufficient; but under the proposed law, if circumstances should again arise to render it desirable to have a bank based on local capital and managed by local men, where is the needful Million to be found?

Let us suppose the Kingston and Madoc Railway actually built, and as a consequence this village advanced to the present size and importance of Belleville. Then let it be borne in mind how generally American towns have been benefited and have flourished through the institution of local banks, and it will be readily seen how their growth would have been impeded, if those who had the funds, the confidence in one another's integrity, and the knowledge to manage a bank, had been met at the outset with a restriction that they should not undertake banking until they were possessed of a clear million. We look upon this stipulation, therefore, as designed in the interests of moneyed men and existing moneyed institutions, and not for the advantage of the country at large. It will enable a few big banks to monopolize the profits of banking, concentrating them at a few places, and injuriously controlling the business of the whole country. We commend this point, and its possible bearing on the future prosperity of North Hastings, to the consideration of its present Representative.

A Counter Rebellion at Red River.

The Convention which has been discussing the Bill of Rights has terminated its labours, and has confirmed the election of Louis Riel as President of the Provisional Government. This action has proved extremely distasteful to the British and loyal portion of the population, and under the lead of Major Boulton, a party of Canadians, English and Indians are moving on Fort Garry. Riel is said to have 500 men in and around the Fort and to be preparing for trouble.

Railway Meetings.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Madoc and vicinity, which was held in the Town-Hall on Tuesday, the 1st instant, for the purpose of discussing the Railway question generally, in anticipation of the vote on the Bonus By-law on Monday next, was well attended, both the Township at large and the village being well represented.—The chair was occupied by Mr. Wood, who gave a concise review of what had been done in the way of forwarding the Railroad since the first general meeting was held in the Town-Hall in October last; discussed the advantages of cheap local railroads; and announced his readiness to make any explanations or answer any objections that might be raised.——He was followed by Mr AGAR, who entered into some calculations to show that the road, according to the Provisional Directors' estimates, would pay a good dividend, and showed that the effect of a railroad would be to increase the value of every farm, as would be seen when any property now came to be offered for sale.——Mr. John N. MOORE pointed out an error in one part of Mr. Agar's calculations, by which the amount of tax, if stock were taken in addition to the bonus, was inadvertently stated to be no more than for the bonus alone.——Mr. W. H. TUMELTY spoke in favor of the road, declaring that farmers who opposed it stood in their own light. He should certainly vote for the bonus, as expenses on teaming produce to Belleville would far exceed the amount of tax he would have to pay.——Mr. GRIFFIN, of Huntingdon, felt confident that the road would be built, and said it was desirable the people of Madoc should know what was thought of the matter elsewhere. He could tell them that when he introduced the subject of the great Railway meeting during a visit to Prince Edward, a number of the people there said if the road was built, they would buy farms in Madoc. He (Mr. G.) resided near the Town-Hall in Huntingdon, and every farmer there was in favor of the road, and said when it was built they should bring their grain here.——Mr. SMALLFIELD, who was next called upon, said that he had been charged with inconsistency in stating that Madoc could contribute a fair share of business towards supporting a railroad, and yet would go down without it.—In reply he pointed out that the growth of the village had been largely promoted for a few years by the settlement of the Hastings Road, and subsequently by the rush of people following the discovery of gold—causes of temporary prosperity which had ceased to operate.—He also alluded to the charge that he and others were advocating the road in order to secure offices on it for themselves—and while denying it so far as he was personally concerned, he said he, however, saw no reason why those who did the hard work in the first place were to be required as a matter of course to stand aside in favor of others who had done nothing to advance the project.—He concluded by calling on those who had any objections to the scheme, to state them then and there, or keep silence in future.——Mr. MOUNCY, alluding to a remark in a Kingston paper that Madoc was a poor country, proceeded to show that from the Valuators' assessment the real estate in the Township—which was less than would be accepted for any single farm mentioned—was $853,000. He then showed the steady progress of the Township since 1831, and estimated the present property of the Township as worth at least $690,000. He could not see therefore why a railroad should not pay: for if the Township had made such progress in 30 years, what would it do when we get a railroad?——Mr. CROSS said that though in favor of the road he did not think it would be built for the amount estimated—and he asked why the new roads out in the Western part of the Province were estimated to cost $15,000 a mile, and this one should be so much less? What were the engineers' estimates?——In reply Mr. Smallfield said the possibility of the construction of this road was based upon the fact that a *wooden* railway did not require that the roadway should be made as level as for one with iron rails. The engineers had based their estimates on a road fit for iron rails—deducting merely the difference between the cost of the iron and wooden rails.——Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD asked if the people could be taxed anew beyond the amount stated in the by-law, for the bonus, and was answered in the negative.——Mr. JOHN FRANCIS expressed his wish for the success of the road, and looked forward to the time when this district—instead of Pittsburg—would be the Sheffield or Birmingham of the American continent.——After a few words from Mr. A. B. Ross who suggested, amidst laughter, that the road, if all other anticipations failed, would help them to get out of Madoc a little quicker than they otherwise could, the meeting broke up with cheers for the Queen, for Mr. Wood, and for the Railway.

Mr. Wood held a Railway meeting on Saturday, the 26th of February, at Queensboro, in the Township of Elzevir. He reports a good attendance and marked interest in the explanations made. A vote of thanks to Mr Wood was moved by D. Thompson, Esq., and seconded by Job Lingham, Esq. A vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman, Thomas Lingham, Esq. Mr Wood thinks there is no doubt about the Bonus being passed in Elzevir.

He has also held three meetings in Hungerford this week: on Wednesday evening at Harigan's School-house; Thursday at Thomasburg, and Friday at Stoco. There is a good deal of anxiety felt in Hungerford among those favourable to the road, with reference to the vote on Monday next, as the South-eastern part is opposed to the road. There is also opposition from parties in the neighbourhood of Sugar Island. A determined effort will be made, however, to carry the By-law. It will be a serious mistake for Hungerford if the people fail to secure the station at Tweed.

Sheffield Speaks.

SIR,—The By-law granting a Bonus of ten thousand dollars ($10 000) from the Township of Sheffield to the Kingston and Madoc Railway was yesterday submitted to the Electors of this Township, and carried by a majority of ninety-three (93) there being 112 votes in favour of the By-law and 19 against it. Sheffield has now spoken out plainly, and says she wants the Railway, and is willing to pay something nice to get it.

Yours respectfully,
ELECTOR.

Township of Sheffield, March 1st, 1870.

"THE ONTARIO."—We have received a copy of the prospectus of the projected daily and weekly newspaper,—to which reference was made last week as about to be started in Belleville—and which is to be known as "The Ontario."—In politics it will identify itself with the "great Reform party of Ontario."—It is to be issued by the "Ontario Publishing Company," who must be a plucky set of fellows to dare to undertake the risk of meeting with sufficient support, seeing that at the time of the demise of the late *Independent*, the law was laid down that there is room in Belleville for just two papers, and no more. But this is a free country, and if the proprietors think they see a fair opening before them, no reasonable objection can be offered to their venturing on the speculation. "Competition is the life of trade," and of newspapers, and no matter who is killed or wounded in the forthcoming triangular duel in Belleville, the newspaper readers there and thereabouts will be the gainers.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, for March, is well supplied with original articles, among which is one by T. S. Brown, Esq., entitled "Montreal Fifty Years Ago," in which, in addition to other interesting information, is the census taken by the late Jacques Viger, Esq., in 1825. Another paper is contributed by a distinguished writer and military authority, on the proper armament for Canada, in view of Fenian raids and Indian risings in the form of a review of Colonel Denison's book on "Modern Cavalry." Another product of Mr Lemoine's antiquarian researches appears in an article headed "Major Stobo." J. W. Dawson, LL.D. Principal of McGill University, furnishes an interesting article on "James McGill and the University he founded," with a woodcut likeness by Daziel.—Published by John Dougall & Son, of Montreal.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Karns, Mrs
Bradshaw, David (2)	Long, Jno
Bradshaw, Nelson	Long, Wm
Begg, Andrew	Love, Margaret
Breakenridge, James	McCallum, W
Burds, Mrs E	McGuire, Chas
Close, Hugh (2)	McCoy, Margaret
Chambers, Miss Mary	Olmsted, E
Dale, Robert (2)	Purdy, Jno F
Detlor, Thos E	Preston, Robert
Donal, Wm	Squires, J A
Egan, Thos	Stevenson, Wm
Embury, David	Soames, Geo
Eagleson, James	Wilkins, Frank
Elliott, Miss Ann	West, Jno
Furguson, James	Westfall, Mrs James
Gordon, Geo	West, Richard
Henderson, Alex	Williams, Mrs
Hemstreet, Jno	Williams, Dr
Kent, D	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

MARRIED.

WALLBRIDGE—MILLER.—At 10 Windsor Terrace, (West) on the 10th Feb., by the Rev. Dr. Jamieson, of St. Paul's, T. CAMPBELL WALLBRIDGE, Esq., Belleville, Canada, to JANE ALEXANDER, youngest daughter of the late Robert Miller, Esq. —*Glasgow Daily Herald.*

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.

LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS of

WOODEN RAILWAYS,

In Connection with the Report of the Special Committee named by the Toronto Legislature, to investigate and inquire into their Usefulness and Cost for Colonization Purposes. With Woodcuts.

By JOHN FOSTER, C.E.

To be had of C. G. WILSON, Chemist & Druggist, Durham Street, Madoc.

Price, Twenty Cents.

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his MINERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap,—175 Acres,—lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 26 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two run of stones.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geologists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm called the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash.

A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calling on the Subscriber.

C. MORSE, Madoc.

Also, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chairs, table, crockery, stands, rain barrel and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bench planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamping iron, drills and hammer, one retort and crucibles, vinegar and keg, paintings.

Improved Farm FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 5 in the TENTH CONCESSION, MADOC, County Hastings.

The farm contains about 240 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and free from stumps. It is

WELL WATERED!

and has sufficient cedar upon it to fence the whole farm well. It has the name of being one of the best for farming purposes in the neighbourhood, although at present out of repair.

It is distant from Madoc Village on the east 3 miles, on the west from Bridgewater Village 4 miles. Intending purchasers of

IMPROVED FARMS!

would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere.

If required, the farm would be divided into North and South halves, and sold in that manner.

Terms of Payment made Easy!

For further information inquire of A. B. ROSS & Bro., Madoc Village.

WM. DARLING.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADOC

In Account with EDWARD MOUNCY, Treasurer, for the Year ending the 31st Day of December, 1869.

RECEIPTS.

BALANCE on hand, Jan. 1, 1869		$318 67
D. Nicholson, Collector, 1868 ...	2960 79	
Do., do., 1869 ...	1793 80	
		4754 69
Wild Land Tax, collected by County Treasurer	210 93	
Clergy Reserve	354 96	
Legislative Grant for Schools	477 00	
2½ per cent. on County Tax	85 00	
		1127 89
LICENSES.		
SHOP:—		
William Hungerford	50 00	
Deans & Co	50 00	
G. Brooks	50 00	
A. Wright	50 00	
Mitchell	12 00	
Borland	12 00	
F. Deans, Billiard Room	10 00	
TAVERN:—		
William Hudgins	30 00	
P. Huffman	30 00	
A. Moon	30 00	
W. P. Tompkins	30 00	
A. Brossoit	30 00	
James Maitland	30 00	
W. Mumby, balance of 1868	5 25	
Do., 1869	10 00	
McCarthy	8 00	
J. Vannornam, 1868	5 00	
		442 25
Tavern Inspector		17 00
Use of Town Hall		1 00
Percentage on Silver		7 00
FINES received from Justices:—		
A. F. Wood	8 00	
James O'Hara	9 00	
W. H. Tumelty	4 00	
B. Vankleeck	4 00	
		25 00
Total of Receipts		$6692 90

EXPENDITURES.

ROADS AND BRIDGES		$294 50
COUNTY TREASURER—		
County Tax		4214 89
SCHOOLS:—		
County Assessment	480 00	
Legislative Grant	477 00	
		957 00
School Trustees		178 61
BLIND AND INDIGENT:—		
Samuel Daw	50 00	
John Hanna	36 50	
Donald Cameron	50 00	
Zeron	60 00	
Mrs. Gleeson	10 00	
Mrs. Franklin	15 00	
G. O. Hays, for Bennett	2 00	
		223 50
COURT OF REVISION		24 00
SELECTING JURORS		12 00
COUNCILLORS		75 00
SALARIES of Township Officers		407 00
Printing and advertising—		
A. Smallfield		36 60
MISCELLANEOUS:—		
G. D. Rawe, Poll Clerk, 1869 & '70	6 00	
J. R. Ketcheson, Returning Officer for 1869 and '70	12 00	
D. McDonald, Constable, 1869.	1 00	
Do., taking McCance to prison	3 00	
James Maitland, Taxes refunded	5 00	
John McNamara, ditto	2 44	
John Freeman, ditto	1 80	
Peter Murphy, ditto	1 66	
Joseph Fox, ditto	1 80	
L. Weaver, ditto	1 80	
E. Franklin, ditto	3 63	
R. Ferguson, ditto	0 88	
J. Pine, ditto	1 80	
R. Christie, ditto	3 55	
J. Wood, ditto	1 12½	
Expenses on Assessors' Roll	0 25	
W. Hungerford, License refunded	10 00	
G. Brooks, ditto	10 00	
P. Huffman, ditto	16 00	
Deans & Co ditto	10 00	
Mitchell ditto	6 00	
Mrs Campbell, cleaning Town-Hall	0 25	
G. Howard, planting trees at Town-Hall	2 50	
J. Miller, work at Town-Hall, and nails	27 00	
A. B. Ross & Bro, lumber	9 98	
J. R. Ketcheson, Voters' list	10 00	
C. G. Wilson, stationery	3 75	
James O'Hara, lumber	13 12	
W. Montgomery, for posts	1 66	
Brooks, work at Town-Hall	1 25	
James Whytock, work at ditto	18 00	
Treasurer, postage	2 50	
Clerk, ditto	2 25	
		190 43½
Total Expenditure		$6612 93½

Amount of Receipts brought down	$6692 90
Amount of Expenditure brought down	6612 93½
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$79 96½

WE, the undersigned, have examined the within Accounts, comparing the various charges with the Vouchers produced, and find the same correct. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1869, we find amounts to the sum of $79 96½.

CHARLES GREAM,
WILLIAM H. JONES, } *Auditors.*

MADOC, Feb. 8, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The O'Neil Fenians have within a few days accumulated a great number of arms at their headquarters in New York.

It is reported that Mr Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, is about to be knighted for meritorious diplomatic services.

The English Chambers of Commerce have resolved to agitate for the sale of cereals by weight, and not as now by measure.

The latest dodge of confidence men in Boston is to make their cheques payable to the order of their victim, and then oil the back so that he cannot endorse it.

Western hunters say that the deer are dying all over the country with the black tongue, and that the remnant of that noble game that has not been pushed West by advancing civilization is in danger of becoming extinct by this disease.

It is stated that Dr Lewis, the Bishop of Ontario, purposes removing his see from Kingston to Ottawa, and has already with that view taken a house in New Edinburgh. It is intended also to build a cathedral in the capital.

Thiers, the French statesman and historian, succeeded, the other day, in effecting a large insurance on his life at very low rates, in favour of his sister, the examining physicians having found that he was perfectly healthy, and that his excellent constitution would enable him to live for twenty years longer yet.

The Right Hon. John Bright is so seriously indisposed that his medical advisers desired him to leave London at once and go home. He has left for Scotland, and his compulsory absence from his Ministerial and Parliamentary duties is generally deplored, even by his political opponents.

Mr Waddington recently arrived in Ottawa, from London, to press upon the Government the construction of a British Pacific Railway. He believes that the best point at which to commence is at the mouth of Nipigon river, on Lake Superior. He believes that all the money required for the work can be had in London.

A telegram from San Francisco announces the wreck of the Missionary packet Morning Star on Hiouga Island, Polynesia, on October 18th. She is a total loss. Her passengers, among whom were the Revs. J. F. Payne, G. B. Snow, A. A. Sturges and family, were saved and taken to Honolulu by the British brig Annie Porter.

There have been several severe shocks of earthquake on the island of Hawaii. The summit of Mauna Loa is shrouded in smoke, indicating that the fires in the crater are again active.

The Thorold *True Patriot*, in reply to an inquiry as to the truth of a rumour that the inhabitants of Parry Sound and vicinity are in a state of starvation, says, "it affords us unspeakable pleasure to inform our correspondent that there is not a word of truth in the rumour, and that we have peace and plenty, contentment and prosperity within our borders." The lumbering firms operating in that section are giving employment to a large number of men at remunerative wages.

The English Courts have recently decided that a newspaper has a copyright in every word and letter of every original article contained in its pages, and no other person has a right to reprint them without permission, and that a copy is not legalized even by acknowledging its source.—A rigid enforcement of this ruling would reduce a good many papers that boast of their size and cheapness to dimensions even smaller than the "little" MERCURY, and would interfere seriously with the best of them.

The Bishops seem quite agreed that the English Bible ought to be revised, and its positive errors corrected. At least, the Upper House of Convocation agreed unanimously to a resolution for a Committee to inquire into the desirableness of a revision of both the Old and New Testament, and their Lordships seemed unanimously favourable to it. The *Times* heads the discussion "Extraordinary Proposals," and appears to be very much astonished at the result. But surely whatever belief in verbal inspiration may be left in the Church,—and we hope that there is not much,—is not *quite* so ignorant as to suppose the often blundering and rough, though very noble, translation of our Bible the express work of the Holy Spirit? It seems pretty evident that no divine translation could have been so often utterly unintelligible as the translations of the prophets have often managed to be. It is not the proposal which is 'extraordinary,' but the long delay of it."—*London Spectator.*

Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, of Toronto, have taken $125,000 of the bonds of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. This will enable Mr G. Laidlaw to start at once for England to purchase the rails.

A rumour is current that the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West, lately vacated by the sudden retreat of Mr Macdougall from Pembina, is to be conferred on Dr Tupper.

Numbers of persons have lately mysteriously disappeared in Brussels, and it is feared that some diabolical gang of murderers exists in that city who have a silent method of destruction. Hitherto the efforts of the police to trace the supposed crime have been fruitless.

A despatch from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, states that the colony is greatly excited over news from Place River, and that the lower country will soon be nearly deserted. Miners find nuggets of gold and lumps of silver in about equal proportions in their sluices.

A Prince Edward Island paper gives a rumour that a Mr Robinson, brother of Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Falkland Islands, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. As Mr Robinson is now at the Falkland Islands, it is expected he will not assume the reins of government here until July.

A fearful accident occurred last week on the Mississippi Central Railroad, about three miles from Oxford, to the mail train. The entire train, with the exception of the engine, fell through some unsound trestle work. Fifteen of the passengers are reported killed, and a number badly wounded. Col. Tate, the President of the road, is reported to have had his leg broken.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—The business men of Galt have very wisely associated for the purpose of procuring the services of a night watchman, and a person has been employed whose duty it will be to patrol the streets in the vicinity of the banks and merchants' stores. This is a very necessary precaution and may prevent considerable trouble. The country is now swarming with suspicious characters, and it is well to have valuable property well protected.—*Reformer.*

Mr George Arensberg, better known as the "Velocipede," a compositor employed on a New York morning newspaper, recently accomplished the extraordinary feat of setting 2,064 ems of solid minion type in one hour. It may interest the public to know that the type will average three letters to an em, so that Mr Arensberg actually placed 6,192 pieces of metal in position within an hour. His proof sheet was unusually clean. The trial was to decide a wager that he could not set four sticksful of solid miuion in one hour. He won the original bet with 4 minutes and 5 seconds to spare.

A USEFUL MACHINE.—Dr Larue's invention, a magnetic machine, is successfully in operation in Canada and the United States, for cheaply and rapidly separating the metallic particles from the iron sands which abound on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. It will operate on a ton per hour, and two men can tend ten machines, the cost of separation being about three cents a ton. The product is 90 per cent. magnetic ore.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—We understand that the Dominion Government have at length determined on placing the light-ship with a fog whistle, on Red Island reef, so long prayed for by the Quebec Board of Trade and others interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. In addition, we believe it is contemplated to erect the following lighthouses as soon as Parliament has voted the necessary funds, viz., one on Cape Chat, one near Magdalen River, one on the south point of Anticosti, one on the Bird Rocks, one on Cape Ray, two in the straits of Belle Isle, one on Magdalen Island, and one at Seven Islands The Council of the Quebec Board of Trade have petitioned that a light ship, with a fog whistle or gun, may also be placed on the Maniscougan Shoal.—*Quebec Chron.*

SMALL CHANGE.—We hear on several hands complaint of the growing scarcity of small change. The American silver is, no doubt, gradually disappearing. There is an urgent necessity for supplying its place. This can only be done at present by the issue of the fractional currency proposed by Sir Francis Hincks, as a temporary substitute until such time as our own new coin comes from the mint. We do not know whether the intention was to issue the 25 cent paper money until after the 15th of April, or not. But the time appears to have arrived when it should be placed within the reach of the public. If it be not soon out no little difficulty will be experienced. The Finance Minister will, no doubt, have had the matter brought to his notice. We think it is desirable he should act respecting it without delay.—*Leader.*

FLOOD AT BELLEVILLE.—The *Intelligencer* of Friday last says: The river to-day made a further rise of about ten inches, thereby dashing the hopes of several parties on the West Belleville flats, who had trusted to escape the inconvenience attending a watery visitation. A considerable number of removals to second storeys took place to-day, and the travel has been stopped on two or three streets. On the Eastern side, also, a rise has taken place, and a quantity of grain in storehouses near the wharves has been all but destroyed.

VARIETIES.

The bachelor's refrain—a lass! A maiden's refrain—ah men! Let them no longer refrain.

A Pittsburg wife got fined ten dollars for dressing up in male attire to watch her husband. However, it was his money, and she didn't care.

"Go on with your game, gentlemen," were the last words of a fellow lynched at Cheyenne for murder, the other day. And they went on.

A San Francisco paper says George Peabody made his fortune in the last twenty-five years of his life; but it should be remembered that he never owned a horse, a buggy, or a wife.

It is told of the son of a horse-dealer, a sharp lad, that, when once unexpectedly called upon by his father to mount a horse and exhibit his paces, the little fellow whispered the question, in order to regulate how he should ride—"Are you buying or selling?"

The Hudson (New York) *Star* tells this:—A young couple, weary of matrimonial ties, called upon the wife's father to settle the difficulty for them. After considerable deliberation, he posted the dissatisfied couple on opposite sides of a wooden block, ordered them to hold a turkey over the same, took an axe, and with a heavy blow cut the turkey in two, saying, "You are separated by death, and nothing but death can separate you."

In Marseilles a lady was returning from church, when she heard steps behind her, and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning round she saw a gentleman, elegantly dressed, who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said, with an air of greatest politeness: "Madame, I am a thief, and am closely pursued by the police. They know that I am a stranger in town, and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

HOW OLD REED WAS CONVERTED.—The New York correspondent of a Western paper tells the following story for the especial benefit of some hard cases:—He says he once knew a man by the name of Reed, commonly known as "Old Reed." Reed was quite notorious in his way, and his religious belief was, that after death he should reappear in the form of an animal, and he thought it would be a horse. Old Reed was a hard man, and was not in the habit of treating his family as a religious man should. One day after his wife had suffered his abuse as long as humanity could endure, she concluded to give him a brief talking to—to touch him on his religious belief. So, resolutely seating herself by his side and looking him full in the face, with tears in her eyes, she commenced:—"Reed, I wish to have a serious talk with you; I have something to say to you and you must hear it. I have a duty to perform and I shall do it, and then, if you are unhappy hereafter, it will not be my fault. You believe, Reed, that when you die you will turn into an animal and that animal will be a horse. Now if you keep in your present course and continue to neglect and abuse your family, squander your money for drink and at the gaming table, when you die, you will turn into some old twelve shilling horse; it is so, and some dirty clam peddler will get you, and you will be worked hard and half starved, and I shall see you every day befors an old rickety cart filled with clams. Such will be your destiny. But now, Reed, it needn't be so; your future may be a bright and happy one. If you will reform and turn right about and become a better man, be kind and affectionate to your family, and treat them as a Christian should, why, when you die, you will turn into a five hundred dollar horse, and some West End buck will get hold of you and give you a bushel of oats a day, rub you down with pea straw, have you docked and your tail set up!" He says Old Reed was straightway converted, has reformed, and is patiently waiting for death to introduce him to his coveted horse-heaven, where there are only "shell-roads" and two-forty nags with "pricked tails."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 375. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The New Banking Scheme.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the 4th instant, on Sir F. Hincks moving the House into committee, to consider his banking resolutions, Mr Cartwright, after showing that the present scheme was entirely different from that introduced by the late Finance Minister last year, which was then approved of by the Government, proceeded to say that it was strange while the Government was thus so anxious to protect the note-holders and others, the people at large, who were most interested in the security of the banks, and the press, which represented public opinion, had never once petitioned for legislative interference. He opposed the present scheme generally, objecting to all Government interference with or monopoly of, the circulation; and declared that if the Government took it into their hands, it would end in an irredeemable currency, with all its evils! He contended that the only way to place banks on a sounder basis was to continue the principle of free circulation, which they now possessed; and he challenged the correctness of Sir F. Hincks's calculations as to the amount to be issued under the proposed arrangement; and wanted to know how long the honourable gentleman, if he held a specie reserve, as was provided for, of some $7,000,000, would be before he diverted it to some other use. Mr Cartwright concluded a lengthy and argumentative speech by moving that "that the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that it is not expedient to authorize the issue or legal tender notes in the manner authorized by the said resolutions."

After a debate, Mr Cartwright's amendment was defeated—29 members voting for it, and 110 against it. The Member for North Hastings voted with the majority. The result of this, the first division of the session, is claimed as an indication of the undiminished strength of the Government.

The House then went into committee, and proceeded to discuss the resolutions in detail. The clause fixing the minimum of any new Bank's capital at one million dollars, was objected to by Sir A. T. Galt and others, when Sir John A. Macdonald expressed his willingness to let the point stand over for consideration, which was finally done. Some of the other clauses were amended and the committee rose.

The wisdom of Sir F. Hincks' resolutions is applauded by the journals which support the Government; but the outside public are not enthusiastic about handing over the control of the monetary concerns of the country to the hands of any Government, so entirely, and not a few warnings are uttered as to the ultimate disastrous consequences.

A correspondent of the Kingston *News*, writing on the 4th instant, who makes "no pretensions to prescience," "cannot forbear the prediction that the exportation of silver from the Province will be followed by hard times, among that large class who have not banks to resort to for accommodation."

He further says:—"The whole scheme of the Resolutions is political, and the promised abatement of the silver nuisance is a sop to deceive. Should they be enacted the stringency of the money market will be as great as it has been at any time heretofore; and at this time the want of money is sorely felt in Ontario.

"Before the late war there was not in the world a sounder banking system than that in operation in New York State. Its spirit was eminently calculated to call into activity local capital under local supervision. In every thriving village one or more local banks furnished the means of promoting all the agricultural and manufacturing enterprises of the surrounding district. In Ontario, expensive agencies, costly buildings, the hazards of a widespread business, have not only brought ruin upon three banks, but have rendered all the banks of far less value to their stockholders and the country than they would otherwise have been. The present system is so largely dependent upon Government favour, that the banking capital of the country is made to owe its vitality to the kindliness of a Finance Minister, and Bank managers pay for the monopoly committed to them the price of political subserviency.

"The country requires Free Trade in paper money. A general banking law under which any person might become the circulator of bank notes on the security of Government stocks and debentures would call into activity all the local capital now hoarded or employed in shaving notes at ruinous rates. Competition would beget moderate rates of interest, and many enterprises now dormant because money is dear would flourish if money were cheap. We need not annex ourselves to the United States to secure prosperity. If we should do so, among the first of our acts would be the introduction of a Free Banking system, and we are as competent to manage it now as if under the shadow of the stars and stripes."

The Red River Territory.
DEFEAT OF THE LOYAL MOVEMENT.
MAJOR BOULTON A PRISONER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 5.

A letter dated Pembina, February 21st, brings the startling news that Major Boulton and Dr. Schultz, after concentrating and occupying the Lower Stone Fort moved on Fort Garry with a force of nearly 200 Canadians, English and half-breeds, not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry they billetted themselves near by.

Riel collected about 500 men to attack them. Finding but little assistance was to be expected from the settlers, Major Boulton, with 57 of his Portage Canadians, surrendered to a force of Riel's men. They were marched to Fort Garry, while the others, under Schultz retreated to the Stone Fort. On the 19th Riel despatched 100 armed men to attack Schultz William Gaudy, one of Schultz's scouts, was captured and shot.

Later reports say that Dr. Schultz had left the Stone Fort and was making his escape in the direction of Rainy Lake.

Another letter of the same date says this evening's mail brings Red River news to the evening of the 19th ult. Major Boulton finding the Scotch and English would not rise as expected, became disgusted, and left Schultz and started back with 5? men for Prairie la Portage. Before reaching the Assiniboine they were met by 3? of Riel's men, to whom Boulton surrendered on demand without firing a shot.

The writer says that Wm. Dease and his party have taken the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

The following is a private letter a few hours later, from Fort Garry, written by one of Riel's friends. I give it for what it is worth:—

"The Canadians threaten to burn up the town of Winnipeg and drive the Americans from the country. The Winnipegoes have held a court-martial on Capt Boulton, a Canadian leader, and sentenced him to be shot to-day. The French are becoming stronger every day, and the Canadian party are too cowardly to fight. The rebellion is beginning to assume a serious attitude on account of the overbearing attitude of the Canadians. We may expect a fight at any time."

LATEST.—Fort Garry dates to the 22nd of February have been received at St. Cloud this evening. They report Major Boulton in no danger. He is well and will be well treated. Nothing further about any fighting.

Sir A. T. Galt on Independence.

As Sir A. T. Galt's advanced views on the subject of Canadian Independence have been brought out against him as soon as he has gone into opposition to the Government, it may interest our readers to know what his opinions on the point really are as shown in his correspondence with the Governor General which was read, according to promise, in Parliament last week:—

"OTTAWA, 15th May, 1869."

"DEAR SIR JOHN,—I desire to offer my grateful acknowledgements to Earl Granville for the intimation Your Excellency was good enough to convey to me, to-day, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to submit my name to the Queen, for the distinction of the second grade of the order of St. Michael and St. George. It will afford me the highest gratification to accept the offer so graciously made; but, as I have already explained to Your Excellency, I do not feel myself at liberty to do so without making Her Majesty's Government aware of certain views which I hold as to the political future of the Dominion; the knowledge of which might possibly influence their decision. I regard the Confederation of the British North American Provinces as a measure which must ultimately lead to their separation from Great Britain. The present connection is undoubtedly an embarrassment to Great Britain in her relations to the United States, and a source of uneasiness to the Dominion, owing to the insecurity which is felt to exist from the possibility of a rupture between the two nations. It cannot be the policy of England, and is certainly not the desire of the people to be annexed to the United States, but I believe the best and, indeed, the only way to prevent this is to teach the Canadian people to look forward to an independent existence as a nation in the future, as desirable and possible. Unless such a spirit be cultivated the idea will become ingrained in the public mind that failing the connection with Great Britain, annexation must ensue. I believe the existing relations would be safer and more durable if the future state were clearly recognised, and, if possible, a term fixed thereof; it is our interest and certainly my desire to postpone the event, and to avail ourselves of the moral and physical support of Great Britain as long as possible, meantime developing our own internal strength and resources. I do not believe the advocacy of these views, as time and circumstances may warrant, ought to be offensive to Her Majesty's Government, or to be regarded as retracting from my fealty as a subject of the Queen, but I cannot honourably accept the proposed distinction while holding opinions that may be regarded unfavourably, and that being known would have prevented the offer being made to me by Earl Granville. I must beg your Excellency to regard this note as confidential towards all except Her Majesty's Government, as I do not wish to find myself openly committed to a policy now which events might hereafter cause me to modify. Should Her Majesty's Government after this communication still consider me worthy of the proposed distinction, I shall accept it with much gratification. If not, I shall still feel equally grateful for the goodness which has prompted the offer.

"Believe me, dear Sir John,

Your Excellency's faithful serv't,

"A. T. GALT.

"25th June, 1869."

"MY DEAR MR. GALT.—I have received a highly satisfactory answer from Lord Granville which he has empowered me to let you see in confidence. Accordingly I enclose it with the request that you will return it when read. Pray accept my congratulations. I hope you will wear the decorations in health and comfort for many a year.

"Believe me faithfully yours,

JOHN YOUNG."

Now it may be indiscreet to say so, but nevertheless we think it a very great pity that Earl Granville's opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of discussing Independence could not also have been published, instead of having been made "confidential." The subject was one of public interest, and came before the Colonial Secretary, not in his character of a private gentleman, but as a servant of the public.

Because the people, both here and in Great Britain, have been quick enough to see that there was a something behind late utterances as to a new *nation* and to a new form of *alliance*, the "powers that be" seem to have taken alarm lest they have been a little too fast, and every one, on pain of being accounted disloyal, must now see "nothing in it." But the leaven has been introduced, and is still at work.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

Forty Thousand Dollars Bonuses already Granted.

The Kingston and Madoc Railway scheme is progressing quite as favourably and rapidly as could reasonably be expected. In all the municipalities in which, up till this time, the By-Laws for granting bonuses in aid of the enterprise have been submitted to the vote of the people, they have been carried, substantially, unanimously. As the facts have already been published, by telegraph, far and wide, there is no need to make a long story about the matter, and we therefore briefly state the results of the various pollings on Monday, the 7th instant, as follows:—

In MADOC, the By-Law was carried by 209 for, to 1 against.

In ELZEVIR—unanimously.

In HUNGERFORD—by 254 for to 31 against.

In NEWBURGH—we learn from the Kingston *News*, there were only 3 votes against the By-law.

In Madoc, a few discontented spirits did their little—very little—best, to defeat the By-law by appealing to the pockets of those thought likely to be affected by that argument; and to the prejudices of those who it was supposed might be influenced by envy and jealousy,—by insinuations that the most active promoters of the scheme, were seeking to tax the Township at large for the purpose of "making money" for themselves out of the Railway. If these grumblers ever imagined they possessed any "influence" over public opinion, they have found out their mistake. The prediction that the people of Madoc would never endorse their pledge of $10,000, given at the public meeting in the Town-Hall in October last, by voting to tax themselves for that amount, has been triumphantly refuted.

Madoc, Sheffield, and Hungerford have each voted their promised $10,000, and Elzevir and Newburgh their $5,000—in all $40,000.

Portland is to vote on Monday next, the 14th inst.; the City of Kingston on Friday, the 18th; Loughboro' on Monday, the 21st; and Camden East on the same day.

Thus in less than six months from the time the agitation of the scheme was commenced, and publicly discussed in the Town-Hall at Madoc, the Provisional Board of Directors will be in a position to state what amount of bonus can be offered to capitalists to induce them to come forward with the remeinder of the sum needed for the construction and equipment of the road.

Meantime, it will be seen that the Kingston Branch of the Board are losing no time in acquiring necessary information. The *News* of Tuesday evening says:—

Messrs. William Irving, contractor, and T. W. Nash, Surveyor, selected by the Kingston branch of the Provisional Directors of the Kingston and Madoc Railway, as a committee to inspect and report on the various wooden railways now in actual operation, left here this morning on their tour. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr Isaac Hope, who was at first chosen as one of the committee, Mr Nash was appointed in his place.

The Montreal *Telegraph* states that Mr. Charles Legge, C. E., of Montreal, has been asked, and, possibly, has engaged to undertake the survey of construction.

From this it may be inferred that the Kingston promoters entertain no doubt that that city will take stock enough to justify them in taking such steps as they please without waiting for the choice of the permanent Board of Directors, and that the road will, as the *Telegraph* says, "soon take form as a reality."

There is, we find, a very decided opinion on the part of some of the leading men in Huntingdon, that it is to the interest of that Township at large, and particularly to the northern and eastern portions of it, to aid the K. & M. RR. by a municipal bonus; and steps are being taken we understand, to call a public meeting of the ratepayers to take the matter into consideration.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to your readers, to hear from Hungerford. As you are aware, sir, the Township of Hungerford is peculiarly situated so far as the proposed Railway is concerned. The road may run only through the north part of the Township. The By-Law of the Council submitted makes the condition only of a station at Tweed. Now, while I think the Council acted wisely, at the same time it aroused jealousies in Thomasburgh and Roslin. The southern and south-eastern parts of the township felt they were left out in the cold, and some of the northern part said, "we can go to Bridgewater if we defeat the By-Law." Then many of the farmers within easy distance of Tweed took up the cry of Taxes, taxes: and while—to their credit be it said—there were some of the heaviest taxpayers working warmly for the By-Law, you can easily understand why it was that when I visited the township on Wednesday morning of last week, I found the warmest supporters of the road quite disheartened, and looking upon the By-Law as defeated. However, despite the discouraging prospects, supported by some of the business men of Tweed and farmers of the vicinity, we went to work with a will, to do the very best that could be done. On Wednesday night, a meeting was held at Harrigan's School-house, in the southern part of the township. Mr Wm White was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Reed and Carlton, of Tweed, and myself. The result was very satisfactory. On Thursday evening, a meeting was held at Thomasburgh, George Stokes, Esq., Deputy Reeve, in the chair. Several gentlemen, with myself, addressed the audience. One feature at this meeting, worthy of particular note, was the offer of Mr George Graham, of Huntingdon, that he would do what he could to secure a bonus from his township, and his offer to pay his share any way. Friday noon, a meeting was held at Byrn's School-house, in the south-eastern part of the township. Here Mr D. Byrns was called to the chair. After addresses delivered, and explanations made, by Messrs. Reed, White, Carlton, Larkins and myself, a unanimous vote was carried to support the By-Law. At 7 o'clock, P.M., of the same day, a meeting was held at Bogart's, in the north part of the township, A. L. Bogart, Esq., in the chair. Messrs. Reed, White, myself and the Chairman, addressed the meeting. On Saturday afternoon, a meeting was held in the Town-Hall, Tweed, which was very numerously attended. John Newton, Esq., Councillor, was appointed Chairman, and lengthy addresses and explanations were made by Hon. B. Flint, James Reed, Esq., and the writer. The impression made was most satisfactory to the promoters of the road. I returned home late on Saturday night, very weary with the labour of the five meetings and about a hundred miles' travel, but quite satisfied that the By-Law would be carried by a respectable majority. But I must say, I was quite surprised to learn on Tuesday morning that Hungerford had given 254 majority for the By-Law, there being only 31 persons voting nay. Under all the circumstances, this is very creditable to the township, and will have, as I am sure all will agree it should, a favourable influence so far as the interests of Hungerford are concerned.

And now, Mr Editor, as the Western municipalities on the line of the road have spoken, almost unanimously, in favour of the Railroad, have we not a right to expect that Kingston and the Eastern townships give no uncertain sound. With the bonuses granted, we will have a foundation on which to build: then—after the selection of route—comes the question of stock, and if as rapidly worked up as the scheme has been so far, July will find the first sod turned; and in the new Masonic Hall, which is to be finished by the 24th of June, we will celebrate the event.

Yours, &c.,
A. F. WOOD.

There has been so much opposition in Parliament to Sir F. Hincks' proposal to fix the minimum capital of new banks at $1,000,000, that the Finance Minister has signified his willingness to reduce it to $500,000. But at this point he sticks. We are glad to see the *Intelligencer* trusts that the original resolution will be amended in the interest of banks in rural districts, and we have therefore good grounds for hope that the Member for North Hastings will give his vote and influence in favour of the further reduction of the half-million minimum, which is still too far beyond the reach of many a place where a local bank will in course of time be required.

"PROTECTION to native industry" has come before Parliament, this week, in two different shapes. The first is a proposition to tax American products at present permitted to enter Canadian territory duty free, in retaliation for the duties imposed upon similar Canadian articles when imported into the States. While the soundness of this step, in a politico-economical view, is looked upon with disfavour by free-traders, there yet seems some disposition to try the experiment of the new style of "reciprocity." Protection to the Canadian fisheries from American depredations has also been discussed. The subject is, as it has always been, a ticklish one to meddle with, on account of the Yankee fishermen's bluster: and is none the less so, at present, because the Dominion Government proposes to abolish its temporising expedient of granting licenses to American fishermen—in which course it is somewhat in opposition to the wishes of the British Government.

THE SILVER "NUISANCE."—The Montreal Board of Trade urged the Finance Minister to postpone his silver scheme on the ground of the probable early resumption of specie payment in the United States. That seems to be taking place already. The Toronto *Telegraph* says:—"It has been announced from Rochester, New York and Chicago, that many merchants in these cities have commenced paying out silver in the way of trade. * * There is reason to fear that we shall have a new silver 'nuisance' one of these days; but it will not be a plethora but a famine."—At this rate, those who have been buying up silver at 5 or 5½ discount will make a snug little sum out of the operation.

The Butter Question.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Taking great interest in all improvements, I take the liberty of asking some of your readers for information as to mixing the salt with the butter. I heard a person say in the village, a short time ago, that his butter was too salt for pastry, and that on melting it for use, he got six ounces of salt out of a pound of butter; and another young man in a shop told a friend, in my presence, he got 22 ounces of salt out of 3 lbs butter. Now, sir I confess I have tried to do this, but I cannot mix it up right,—I can't make 10 ounces of butter swallow 6 ounces of salt—and I should feel much obliged by some of our friends to give the receipt. The profit, you know, is very great; and as the store keepers are so liberal that any thing like butter will pass in Madoc village, there is plenty of scope: and as I know of no surer way of getting the receipt than through your paper, I trust you will insert this. Those answering will please give full directions, as by the old-fashioned honest way, one can't use more than one fourth of the quantity used in the present improved plan.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
DEBORAH BUTTERLIE.

BUTTERMILK GLEN, 7th March, 1870.

☞ For local doings and affairs, see the various new advertisements for this week.

☞ We learn that there is some distress and dissatisfaction among the settlers in the rear townships along the Hastings Road, in consequence of the refusal of the lumbermen to buy their produce.

☞ A resident of Tudor informs us that there is so little frost in the ground, that, after the preliminary trouble of clearing away some four feet of snow, he had no difficulty in digging up, in the first week of March, turnips left out in the field in consequence of the early setting in of winter.

The *Globe's* Montreal correspondent says, the 48,000 rifles loaned by the Imperial to the Dominion Government, and with which the Canadian Volunteers are armed, have been given as a present to Canada.

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or negotiate a Note of hand for Ten Dollars, made by Joseph Dixon, of Madoc, and payable to John Richardson or Bearer, six months after the 7th of March, 1870,—the same having been lost by the undersigned.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

Madoc, March 11th, 1870.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

THE ATMOSPHERIC CRUSHING-MILL,
(Two Stamps,)
Formerly known as the "Scott & Taylor" Crusher at Eldorado, and afterwards in use at the Merchants' Union Mill in the Village of Madoc.

Also, a quantity of machinery connected with the Crusher.

For further particulars, apply to
B. H. MAYBEE.

Madoc, March 10th, 1870.

CAUTION!

TAVERN LICENSES.

To All Whom It may Concern.

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he is authorized by By-Law No. 39 of the Municipality of Madoc to employ a DETECTIVE for the purpose of detecting and punishing persons guilty of violating the conditions of the said By-Law regulating Taverns, Tavern Licenses and Shop Licenses: and that he will not hesitate, when necessary, to use the power so conferred upon him.

J. H. DUNN,
Tavern and License Inspector.

Madoc, March 8th, 1870.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Council of the Corporation of the County of Hastings will meet at the SHIRE HALL, in Belleville, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY of MARCH INSTANT, for despatch of general business.

By order.

THOS. WILLS,
County Clerk.

Belleville, March 7, 1870.

Improved Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 5 in the TENTH CONCESSION, MADOC,
County Hastings.

The farm contains about 240 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and free from stumps. It is

WELL WATERED!

and has sufficient cedar upon it to fence the whole farm well. It has the name of being one of the best for farming purposes in the neighbourhood, although at present out of repair.

It is distant from Madoc Village on the east 3 miles, on the west from Bridgewater Village 4 miles. Intending purchasers of

IMPROVED FARMS!

would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere.

If required, the farm would be divided into North and South halves, and sold in that manner.

Terms of Payment made Easy!

For further information inquire of A. B. ROSS & Bro., Madoc Village.

WM. DARLING.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1869.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS of
WOODEN RAILWAYS,

In Connection with the Report of the Special Committee named by the Toronto Legislature, to investigate and inquire into their Usefulness and Cost for Colonization Purposes. With Woodcuts.

By JOHN FOSTER, C.E.

To be had of C. G. WILSON, Chemist & Druggist, Durham Street, Madoc.

Price, Twenty Cents.

GEO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
LICENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston.

RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

SAVE YOUR QUARTERS!

SILVER TAKEN AT PAR!!

REMEMBER

THE CONCERT!

AND

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

Coming off at the

HUFFMAN HALL

On WEDNESDAY Evening, March 16th, 1870.

Come One, Come All! Good Music and Lots of Fun!

"'Twill make those laugh that never laughed before,
And those who always laugh will laugh the more."

Remember the Boys, and Support Local Institutions.

☞ For particulars, see small bills.

JAMES DALE,
Manager.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Karns, Mrs
Bradshaw, David (2)	Long, Jno
Bradshaw, Nelson	Long, Wm
Begg, Andrew	Love, Margaret
Breakenridge, James	McCallum, W
Burds, Mrs E	McGuire, Chas
Close, Hugh (2)	McCoy, Margaret
Chambers, Miss Mary	Olmsted, E
Dale, Robert (2)	Purdy, Jno F
Detlor, Thos E	Preston, Robert
Donal, Wm	Squires, J A
Egan, Thos	Stevenson, Wm
Embury, David	Soames, Geo
Eagleson, James	Wilkins, Frank
Elliott, Miss Ann	West, Jno
Furguson, James	Westfall, Mrs James
Gordon, Geo	West, Richard
Henderson, Alex	Williams, Mrs
Hemstreet, Jno	Williams, Dr
Kent, D	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his MINERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap,—175 Acres,—lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 26 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two run of stones, or afford sufficient power for a Crushing Mill.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geologists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm called the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash.

A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calling on the Subscriber,

C. MORSE, Madoc.

Also, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chairs, table, crockery, stands, rain barrel and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bench planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamping iron, drills and hammer, one retort and crucibles, vinegar and keg, paintings.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

E. FRANKLIN,
Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.
☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Dentistry.
GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

WILL be in his ROOMS at MOON'S Hotel Madoc, on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from the Mill Business, offers for sale his MILL, with
50 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, with GOOD FRAME BUILDINGS; or
150 ACRES OF LAND, to suit Purchasers.

The whole will be sold, *en bloc*, or in three separate parts.

Situate in the Township of ELZEVIR, Lot No. 10, First Concession.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, on the premises, or at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

S. J. SAGER.

Jan. 25, 1870.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DOMINION DIRECTORY.—We are glad to learn that all doubts respecting the publication of a Dominion Directory are now seemingly dissipated. Mr. Lovell has completed all his arrangements for prosecuting the work with his accustomed energy. The labour alone would appal most men. The mere distances to be traversed collecting information are enormous, but he is resolved to accomplished his task. Thirty-six active agents are now busy in as many different quarters of the Dominion gathering statistics, which will ultimately be arranged and classified, and we trust bear fruit.—*Montreal Daily News.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Boston has a new idea—renting houses at auction.

A movement is on foot to introduce Chinese labour into New York and Brooklyn.

The Thames in England was so blocked with ice on the 10th of February that navigation was almost suspended.

There appears to be a wide-spread belief among the Mormons that Brigham Young is about to remove them to an island in the Pacific.

The report that Mr Goldwin Smith is to return to England is denied by that gentleman himself. He will resume his lectures at the Cornell University in March.

The Toronto city by-law, for granting a bonus of $100,000 to the Muskoka Railway, has been carried by the ratepayers—in spite of some vigorous opposition, by a majority of 498.

The Kingston dock yards are unusually busy. Several new vessels are being built, and all the regular steamers, barges, &c., are being thoroughly overhauled.

The New York *Commercial* says a Vigilance Committee exists in the city, which will soon put to the District Attorney a few questions touching certain untried murderers now in custody.

An important meeting has been held at Quebec to encourage manufactures, which, the speakers declared, could be carried on in that city more cheaply than in almost any other part of the world.

It is said that a new description of lava is being thrown from the crater of Vesuvius since the last eruption, consisting of crystallized salt. This beautiful phenomenon has hitherto been unknown in volcanic natural history.

A Jewish Club House has been built and dedicated in Chicago. There was a grand dance and banquet, and a speech by the President, in which he predicted the speedy union of the Jewish and Unitarian churches.

Mrs. Procunier, an old lady past 73 years old, who lives in Port Rowan, has weaved this winter six hundred yards of flannel, and is now weaving six yards per day. This ought to shame some of our do-nothing young ladies.

The increasing age of Calcraft, the well known hangman, has rendered it desirable that a successor to his unenviable post should be provided. The fact that there was likely to be a vacancy in this department of the public service having become generally known, as many as 134 candidates applied for the office. Seven have been selected, from whom the final choice is to be made.

The Dominion Rifle Association met at Ottawa on the 3rd instant. The accounts show the receipts for the year to have been $11,928, and the expenditure $10,091. A deputation is to ascertain whether the Government will renew the annual grant of $5,000, but it is not expected they will do so.

The Pennsylvania Cemetery contains seven graves side by side, in which repose the remains of a man and his six wives. When the first wife died the third was three years old, and the fifth an infant of twelve months, while the last wife was not born until the year following the death of the first.

At the Unitarian conference in New York on Wednesday, Dr. Bellows said there were attached to his church many actors and actresses, than whom there where none who were more constant in their attendance, more courteous in their demeanor, or whose lives were more irreproachable.

The British Cabinet are divided on the question of repressing disturbances in Ireland. Messrs. Gladstone and Fortescue oppose coercion, while other members of the Government urge stern and immediate measures. Earl Spencer threatens to retire from the Cabinet unless measures for repression are instantly adopted.

At an emigration meeting the other day in England a distinguished gentleman arose and mentioned the "significant fact that the *Province of Ottawa* had appropriated so many thousands of pounds to emigration objects." Province of Ottawa, quotha! We know something of the dense ignorance of Englishmen on colonial affairs, but we were hardly prepared for this. Let the Legislature of the "Province of Ottawa" forthwith dispatch a missionary to England. —*London Advertiser.*

A Canadian journal associates Wyoming Territory with Campbell's famous poem on the massacre. Why should we laugh at the faulty notions of the Europeans in regard to American geography when mistakes are so frequently made on this continent with respect to the geography of North America?—*Kingston News.*

It is impossible to exaggerate the painful anxiety which prevails in Halifax—and indeed throughout the Lower Provinces—respecting the steamer City of Boston, which left Halifax on the 28th of January for Queenstown. At any time the safety of a vessel, sailing from Halifax, would be a matter of interest, but in the present case the very large number of passengers on board, including many leading business men of Halifax, has made the safety of the steamer the chief object of anxiety in every man's mind. All day long, at the clubs, the reading rooms, on the streets, and in every place, the question is heard: Any news of the City of Boston? and the unwelcome answer, "None," gives rise to the most gloomy forebodings.

BOSTON, March 4.—Captain Hoffnes, of the bark E. A. Kennedy, arrived here to-day from Liverpool. He reports that at 3 o'clock a.m. February 12th, in latitude 48, longitude 35, he passed a long low propeller apparently lying still, heading west north-west. She showed only one bright light at her mast-head. No other lights were visible in the cabin or about the decks. She had three masts and was square-rigged forward, with topsail yards. To all appearances the steamer was in good condition and bore no evidence of having met with any disaster. Captain Hoffnes states he passed near enough to receive any communication if it had been desired, and heard steam escaping.

A report was current here that the steamer seen was the missing City of Boston, and the agent of the Company in this city is of opinion it may have been her, as the description given corresponds to her rig, &c.; but there is considerable doubt, as the captain did not observe her very particularly, and the general appearance of the steamer was like others employed in the Atlantic trade. The steamer seen was also heading in an opposite direction from that the City of Boston would have taken on her voyage. It is possible it may have been the missing steamer and that she had lost her rudder or been injured in her machinery, which would account for her temporary stoppage in mid ocean.

The Duke de Montpensier and his family have returned to Spain, and been welcomed with enthusiastic demonstrations. The people are getting heartily tired, it may be supposed, of the existing state of political uncertainty, and, Montpensier once on the spot, it is by no means improbable that it will end in his election to the vacant throne.

The Chatham *Banner* says that Dr. Joseph Graham, brother of Dr Graham, of Ridgetown, has lately returned to Florence after a sojourn of nearly six years in California. His reports of that country are not very encouraging to fortune seekers. He states that poverty and wretchedness stare you in the face on every side; that during all his travels he has never seen so much want as is there exhibited. After spending fourteen or fifteen years in all in the "Model Republic," he thiks there are worse places than this "Canada of ours," which he intends making his future home and go roving no more.

Broadhead, the notorious ex-secretary of the Sawgrinders' Union, has returned to Sheffield from the United States, whither he had expatriated himself, to escape, if such might be, somewhat of the odium with which he was regarded at home. The reason he gives for his return is that the American newspapers, by making known the facts of his history, prejudiced employers against him and continually hindered him from getting work. He complains of the newspapers having "stopped his living," and when it is remembered what kind of living it was, it will perhaps be thought that the functions of the press might have been worse employed. Anyhow, he seems to have the mark of Cain indelibly upon him, and it will be no wonder if not only masters should in his own country refuse to employ, but also workmen decline to work along with him. The lightest penalty that he can expect is, that there shall be no place for him in any workshop where his antecedents are known, and that henceforth, under some alias or other, he may find his home amongst strangers.

EMIGRATION.—A letter from a London (Eng.) clergyman, who is taking a great interest in the English emigration movement, states that there is a general awakening upon the subject, and that a large emigration, and in some respects of a better class than that of last year, may be expected in Canada during the present one. He has an emigrant on club comprising about 400 members, who are coming to Canada, mostly west of Kingston.

A Bill has been introduced into the New Brunswick Legislature to oblige candidates for a seat in that Assembly to take oath that they will neither give nor receive a bribe. Another measure proposes to extend the suffrage to women having the needful property qualification; and a third reduces the property qualification of members to that of electors.

A SPILL.—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, one of the bins at the Bay of Quinte Elevator gave way, letting out about 3,000 bushels of peas on the ice. The proprietors immediately set a gang of men to work, and by ten o'clock next morning the whole lot was safely in store, only a few bushels being lost. The cause of the bin giving way was lateral pressure. —*Intelligencer.*

VARIETIES.

A recipe for instantaneously removing superfluous hair—Kiss a spunky woman against her will.

What is the difference between a hill and a pill? One is hard to get up, and the other is hard to get down.

Why is a hall-door porter the greatest rascal in the universe?—Because he is continually letting people in.

A Sunday school teacher in New York gave a meerschaum pipe to one of his scholars as a reward of merit.

Some Opposition joker in Ottawa gets off the following—Why did Riel succeed in creating a disturbance in the North-west? Because he knew How.

A modern Noah in Portland has launched an ark large enough for himself during the next flood, which he predicts near at hand. He expects to land in Italy.

A Southern exchange tells of a negro who insisted that his race was mentioned in the Bible. He said he heard the preacher read about how "Nigger Demus want to be born again."

Women are very scarce out in Wyoming Territory. According to a local paper, such few married men as are out there can't get any sleep at nights, on account of their unmarried neighbors standing around the cabins grinding their teeth.

Francis I, asked one day of Duchatel, the learned Bishop of Orleans, if he was a gentleman. "Sire," was the prelate's reply, "in the ark of Noah there were three brothers—I cannot tell from which of them I am descended."

Rather unexpected was the reply of the urchin, who, on being arraigned for playing marbles on Sunday, and sternly asked, "Do you know where those little boys go who play marbles on Sunday?" replied, innocently, "Yes; some on 'em goes to the common, and some on 'em goes down by the side of the river."

This is the latest about the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad: Queries one passenger, as the train comes to a dead halt, "Well, I wonder what we have stopped for now?" "Why," exclaimed a fellow-traveller, "it's to take the cow-catcher off the engine and put it on behind, to keep the cows from running over us."

A Yankee one day asked his lawyer how an heiress might be carried off. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do. Let her mount a horse and hold a bridlewhip, do you mount behind her, and you are safe; for she runs away with you." The next day the lawyer found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

A French paper prints the following: The wife of X. dying suddenly during his absence, his family were greatly perplexed to decide how the news should be conveyed to him. A nephew undertook the task and sought out the widower: "General, my aunt is very ill." "You frighten me." "Yes, I fear we cannot save her." "You sly dog," said the bereaved husband, putting his forefinger to the side, "I'll bet that she's dead!"

FLATTERING TO PRINTERS.—A Yankee rustic thus gives vent to his feelings on seeing a printer: They may talk about a tailor being only the one-ninth of a man, but I will describe one of these 'ere type shapes. I wept at the sight. He was as thin as a whippin' post, and his skin looked like a blown bladder after some of the air had leaked out, kinder wrinkled and rumpled like, and as dim as a lamp that's living on a short allowance of ile; he put me in mind of a kitchen tongs, all legs, staff and head, and no belly; real needle-gutted lookin' critter; as hollow as a bamboo walking cane, and twice as yaller. He looked actually as if he had been dragged through a gimlet hole. Thinks I, as I turned away in disgust, the Lord a massy on you, you essence of starvation and misery.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 376. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The "Phœnix" and The Mercury.

The Hastings *Chroniele*, of the 9th. says :—"The announcement which appeared in the Madoc *Mercury*, that the Phœnix company had relinquished their operations on the Richardson Mine, was premature."

The Belleville correspondent of the Toronto *Canadian Monetary Times*, under date of March 7th, says:

"Gold mining in Madoc has passed successfully through another crisis. The Madoc *Mercury* lately announced the abandonment of the Phœnix (late Richardson) mine, and the consequent extinction of all hope in the township, at least for many long years. It appears, however, that the lugubrious paragraph was premature, and that the hitch arose from the death of one of the principal shareholders, and the uncertainty of his executors as to how far they would be justified in paying the calls. It is now announced that the work is to be proceeded with, and pushed forward with convenient speed. The sinking and hoisting apparatus is all on the ground, and in working order, and the shaft is down about 45 feet of the 120, or thereabouts, which it is calculated will intersect the lode."

If our *confrere* of the *Chronicle* will turn to the columns of his own paper of the 16th ult., he will find that he has there quoted in full the article from the MERCURY on which the above assertion is founded, and that in it there was not a word about the "Phœnix Company having relinquished their operations on the Richardson mine:" and, consequently, having made no such announcement, it could not have been "premature" on our part. What we did say was that "Mr Dunstan had suspended the works," and had "determined to relinquish all further connection with the concern," for reasons then and there given.

The above will equally apply to a part of the remarks of the Belleville correspondent of the *Monetary Times*. We never announced the "abandonment of the Phœnix (late Richsrdson) mine," and the "consequent extinction of all hope," &c. But we did express the *opinion*—at the same time observing that "we might be mistaken"—that with Mr. Dunstan's retirement from the management of the mine, at any rate for a long time to come, there is an end to gold-mining enterprise in *Madoc*," &c.: and the "Phœnix Company" seem to have been pretty well convinced of the soundness of that *opinion*, for they speedily came to terms with Mr. Dunstan, to induce him to remain, even before the Montreal shareholders' position was defined. The explanation of that point, in the *Intelligencer* of the 28th ult., is somewhat different from that of the Belleville correspondent of the Toronto paper: and is to the effect that the Montreal stockholders are now quite satisfied of the *legal formation* of the company, and with the action of the Directors," &c. As for the *news* as to the present depth of the shaft, &c., *that* was published in the MERCURY weeks ago.

If our Belleville friends wish to convince the public that they can furnish more correct and earlier information about this Gold mining region than we do, it would be as well for them to avoid, in the first place, carelessly misquoting and misrepresenting the plainly-worded—and not to be contradicted—statement which we made. At any rate, we have no doubt that we can still occasionally supply a few items bearing on the subject before they do, without much danger of being pronounced "premature" in announcements.

THE MINIMUM BANK CAPITAL.—Sir Francis Hincks has been generally credited by his friends with possessing a very firm will, and a decision of character which enabled him to carry any point on which he had made up his mind; and the result, so far, of the summary manner in which he undertook to settle the "silver nuisance," has been admiringly pointed to as an illustration of the speedy manner in which difficulties, too strong for others to cope with, vanish before a genius of the real "conquering hero" kind. It might, therefore, have been supposed that when he announced his intention of fixing the lowest amount of capital with which any new bank in the Dominion should be allowed to commence operations, at one million dollars, that there was no use in arguing the point—that it was a waste of time in contending against fate: especially as the *Leader*, which has kindly patted Sir Francis on the back ever since his return to Canada, specially approved of this provision, and hoped that the Finance Minister would retain it. For a time Sir Francis seemed inclined, if not to have quite his own way entirely, to draw the line at any rate at half a million; but sundry Members of Parliament and newspapers having decidedly opposed this restriction, the Finance Minister appears to have come to the wise conclusion that they understand what the country needs quite as well as he does, and to have resolved to make a virtue of necessity, and gracefully yield the point. The *Leader's* Ottawa correspondent, under date of the 14th instant, says :—

It is understood that the Finance Minister has determined materially to modify his banking resolutions so far as they fix a minimum amount of capital required to establish a new bank. The Finance Minister, it is believed, will withdraw this provision of the resolutions altogether, and leave the law as it stands at present. There will be no limitation whatever as to the amount of capital with which a bank may be started, and the Government will surrender the power of granting charters to parties who may wish to enter into the banking business. In future, as at present, applicants will have to seek charters from Parliament, and each case that may come up will have to stand on its own merits and be decided by the Legislature; the Government reserving neither ministerial nor discretionary power in the matter, but allowing it to remain under the sole control of Parliament.

In the Parliamentary notices of motion is the following :—

Mr Ross (Prince Edward) upon the motion for concurrence with the banking resolutions, will move an amendment to the amendment which is to be proposed by Mr Colby :—That the minimum capital of banks to be located elsewhere than in cities having a population more than 20,000 inhabitants be fixed at $100,000, instead of $200,000, as proposed by said amendment; also that no banks shall commence the business of banking until $50,000 shall have been paid up.

An amendment will be moved to the Banking resolutions, declaring that a failure to pay for the Government currency gold on demand, will deprive it of its status as legal tender. It is understood that Mr Sandfield Macdonald has intimated his intention to support this amendment, from which it is concluded that Mr King, of the Bank of Montreal, has something to do with it.—*Globe.*

It is rumoured in Quebec that an American company has purchased the Moisie Mines and plant, and will supply all the iron, apart from the rails, required for the Intercolonial Railway.

It is reported in Ottawa that the government are pledged to impose duties on salt, flour, coal and hops, as well as on other articles.

The Duke de Montpensier Kills Don Enrique de Bourbon in a Duel.

MADRID, March 14.—A duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon, occurred this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Gens. Gordiena and Alamisor, those of the Prince were Senor Pubio and another, name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement. The meeting took place seven miles from Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Enrique won. The adversaries exchanged the first five shots at ten paces without any result. They then advanced, and at seven paces Enrique fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with a fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell and in a few minutes expired. The Duke showed the utmost calmness during the contest, but was much affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and children. The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke which the Prince addressed to the Montpensieristas. Enrique was brother of the consort of ex-Queen Isabella, and cousin of the Duchess of Montpensier. —It is rumoured that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.—There was no demonstration at the funeral of the Prince.

To treason, murder, privy conspiracy and rebellion and many other Irish troubles has lately been added a rapid decline in the commercial business of Belfast, which has hitherto been considered one of the most prosperous and enterprising towns in the world. For the last three years there has been an over-production of goods which the state of the market did not call for; and in order to meet their engagements, merchants are being compelled to sacrifice their goods at half price and even at less. To remedy this evil, there must necessarily be a diminished production, which entails a reduction in the operative's wages —already low enough. If this takes place, hundreds will be thrown out of work—most likely to pass their leisure hours in political warfare. The bitter party spirit unhappily so prevalent in the North, attains its full intensity when the streets are crowded with working people unable to find employment and necessitated to drown their cares in a way which is not conducive to the good of society. There ought to be a fine field there just now for our emigration agents. —*Leader.*

☞ Mr Oscar Malmros, the United States Consul at Winnepeg, writing so long ago as the 11th of September last, to the Acting Secretary of State at Washington, was able to inform him, even then, that the "mass of the settlers are strongly inclined to get up a riot to expel the new Governor on his arrival here, about the 15th of October. A few of the opponents of Canada, it is true, are dissuading them from engaging in any riotous proceedings, but whether their advice will prevail is still doubtful."

We learn from one of our exchanges that, in one week, twenty-two persons left the County of Bruce, for the purpose of settling in Kansas. Most of them had intended going to Red River, but were forced to abandon that intention because, through the policy adopted by the Government, they could see no prospect of a settlement of the difficulties up there. We hear from other parts of the country that young men who had made up their minds to settle in the Nor-West, have changed their purpose and gone to the Western States. This is one result of the insurrection, and the dilly-dallying course pursued by the powers at Ottawa. If they is end that we should ever have possession of the country—if they intend to make it a portion of the Dominion, why do they not pay over the purchase money to the fur-traders at once, and have done with the matter? While that money remains unpaid they can do nothing. Under present circumstances they have no more right to the country than they have to British Columbia: and they never can have a right until they pay for it.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

The by-law for granting a bonus of $10,000 in aid of the K. & M. Railway has been defeated in the township of Portland. This failure in the very first link in the eastern route is more discouraging to the advocates for the road being carried as far northward as possible through the County of Frontenac, than fatal to the general prospects of the success of the scheme.

The vote on the by-law for granting $50,000 was taken in the City of Kingston yesterday. It will be seen by the following telegram, received by Mr Wood early on Friday afternoon, that the majority was then so large as to render the passage of the by-law almost a certainty :—

"KINGSTON, March 18, 1870.

"A. F. WOOD, Madoc :—

"One hundred and sixty (160) majority for by-law at one o'clock.

"J. BAWDEN."

We have received from the Department of Public Works, of Ontario, copies of the Drainage Act of last session, and of circulars and schedules addressed to the Reeves of Municipalities, relating to the drainage of swamp lands in the Province; and also copies of a circular and schedules sent to the several Municipalities, respecting immigrant labour required during the present season, and improved and unimproved lands for sale in the several townships.

The Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, is certainly deserving of great credit for the efforts he is making to attract a fair share of immigration to this Province; and it is to be hoped that his request for a reply as to the amount of immigrant labour for which there may be a demand, will be more generally responded to this year than it was last, when, as we observe from his circular, dated 31st January, 1870, only about one-third of the municipalities furnished the desired information. With the prospect of work being commenced on the Railroad this year, it will be well for the farmers of the Township to consider how far they will be likely to obtain a sufficient number of hands for work from the local supply: and to communicate in good season to the Reeve, what number of labourers, in their opinion, might be directed to look this way for employment.

The lists of improved and unimproved lands for sale are desired for distribution to the various local immigration agencies, for the information of newly arrived immigrants with capital, who may propose to settle in the older townships. Here is a chance for those who wish to sell out, of which they can avail themselves, by sending word to the Reeve.

With regard to the drainage of swamp lands, that again is a subject which the Railroad will bring into greater prominence than it has hitherto been likely to receive. The information asked under this head is as to the number of the concession and lot where situated, the approximate number of acres, and the quality of the land. We suppose there are some hundreds of acres of such land, at present practically worthless, in this Township.

Gold at Hazzard's Corners.

I have just finished the assay of 100 lbs of rock taken from a vein in this neighbourhood, which yielded at the rate of 14 dwts. and 3 grs. per ton. Also a sample of 10 lbs from another vein which yielded a little over one ounce per ton: the gold is of a very fine quality, decidedly above the coin standard.

The matrix in both veins was a glassy quartz, and the gold associated with iron, sulphur and arsenic. It is a difficult ore to work, and requires a thorough calcination to set the gold free. All the veins that I have seen in this neighbourhood have a strong northerly dip; which leads me to think that those sulphurets will disappear in depth, and heavy free gold still occupy the lodes.

W. H. PALMER.

March 15th, 1870.

☞ The machinery of the Bay State mine is now in the course of removal from the neighbourhood of Hazzard's Corners, to the Feigel lot, in Marmora.

☞ The building erected in the Village of Madoc, by the Merchants' Union Co., after their purchase of the Scott & Taylor Mill, was pulled down last week, and the materials, and the engine and boiler have been removed to Belleville. The two-stamp crusher advertised in this paper last week, has also been sold, but not, we understand, for the purpose of crushing gold-bearing rock.

☞ See first page anent "the Phœnix" and the MERCURY.

School Examination.

Mr Dafoe, Teacher of the Boys' School in the village of Madoc, having given notice of a public examination of his pupils for Friday, the 11th instant, the Trustees and several of the parents and friends assembled at the School House, and had the pleasure of witnessing Mr Dafoe's method of teaching and judging for themselves if the progress made was creditable to teacher and pupil.

The branches selected for examination were, Reading, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves most satisfactorily, showing that the system pursued by Mr Dafoe is based upon the principle of making his pupils thoroughly understand every lesson, and that no advance is permitted until that object is effected.

At the conclusion of the examination, addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, A. F. Wood, Thomas Cross, E. D. O'Flynn, A. B. Ross, Esqs., and Mr Agar, Local Superintendent, all of whom bore testimony to the order and system apparent in every branch examined and in the conduct of the pupils.

In future examinations, we trust the good people of Madoc village will do justice to their Teacher, by insisting upon the attendance of their children; it is but a simple act of justice they should do so; they should show Mr Dafoe they appreciate his labours, and encourage him by their presence and the presence of their children at these examinations.

We trust ere long to be gratified with an examination of the Girls' school, which is under the able management of Miss Mowatt; and doubt not her pupils will do full justice to her unwearied exertions.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

The Butter and Salt Question.

SIR,—I am but a poor labouring man, with eight young ones and a wife to keep by my daily labour, and whenever I get a chance, I read your *small sheet*, as you call it, and get a good deal from it, more than in a good many of the *big sheets*,—that's what I say. Very well; now I found in last week's sheet a letter about salting butter; Mr Editor, don't you put any answer to that letter in your paper, it wouldn't be fair, it wouldn't be just to do so to poor men,—that's what I say, and I'll give you my reason why. I can't always get meat, for sometimes we have a butcher, and then again we haven't; sometimes I get cash, and sometimes I doesn't, and what's the result? Oftener butter than meat, and when it's butter, I don't want salt,—that's what I say, and I'll give you my reason why. I work from daylight to dark all the year round, I can't keep the young 'uns without, and I get blessed hungry three or four times a day; now if it's bread, I must have grease in course, 'cause I can't eat it dry, but if it's more salt than butter, what happens? Drink, drink,—that's what I say, and I'll you give you my reason why. Salt dries us up and we must drink to drown it. Now I don't whiskey it, because I love my wife and young ones, but I goes to the pump, and as I work by the job, Lord bless you, the time I lose is frightful,—that's what I say, and I say, too, my time is my money; my money must be turned to butter, not salt, and I call upon you to keep dark upon this here subject for the poor man's sake,—that's what I say, and I have given you my reasons why.

Of course this here letter is between you and me and if you could do it, rub out the top of Mrs Butterine's letter, and put it—*the Salt Question*—not the Butter one,—that's what I say, and I'll tell you the reason why. Because you'll do the poor good service. So no more at present from your reader as often as he can get your paper,

A GREESIAN.

14 March, '70.

GREAT SNOW STORMS.—On Sunday the snow came down fast and steadily all the day, and of course to the depth of some inches; but the next two days being clear, it seemed likely to disappear just as quickly, and take what had remained on the ground all the winter with it. But on Wednesday down came *the* storm of the season, with a high wind that piled the snow up in great drifts in all directions. The condition of the roads, in consequence, may be judged of from the unprecedented fact that the mail stage from Belleville, due at 7 P.M. that evening, did not arrive at the Madoc Post office until 1 P.M. on Thursday: the stage-driver remarking that he had come by a new road—one four feet above the old one! The storm did not blow itself out until Thursday afternoon.—The mail stage left for the Hastings Road, on time, on Thursday morning—but it will not be till next week that we learn how long a time it took to accomplish the trip.

The Concert and Dramatic Entertainment.

The Concert of the Madoc Amateurs, and the Entertainment of the local Dramatic Association, were given in the Huffman Hall on Thursday evening; having been postponed from Wednesday—the time first advertised—in consequence of the severity of the snow storm. The programme of the Concert was as follows :—

Overture, by the Band.
Up in a Balloon ... Wm. O'Flynn.
Whip-Poor-Will .... Messrs. Hudgins and Maybee.
Opera—Martha .... Instrumental.
Norah McShea .... A. Maybee.
Love among the Roses .... Marshall Maybee.
'Tis sweet to be Remembered .... Wm. O'Flynn.
Pulling hard against the Stream .... A. Moon.
Overture, by the Band.
Overture, by the Band.
Lulianna .... N. Hudgins.
Sarah's Young Man .... A. Vannornam.
Madaline .... Wm. O'Flynn.
Faction Fight .... A. Maybee.
The Fidgety Wife .... N. Hudgins.
I really don't think I shall marry .... A. Moon.
Pretty Little Nell .... A. Maybee.
Overture, by the Band.

It will be observed that there is no attempt at "high art" on the part of the Amateurs, who have hitherto met together to practise singing chiefly for their own amusement, and have now been induced to come thus prominently before the public, from a belief:—justified by the result, as shown by the applause they received,—that they were fully capable of making quite as creditable an appearance as some of the various *troupes* of young men who have recently visited Madoc, to "astonish the natives,"—and take their quarters away. We are not going to imitate the example of the friends of these peripatetic artists, and assert that as vocalists and dramatists they are on a par with the leading professionals, if not a touch or two above them; but we do say that the Madoc "boys," if they do not blow their trumpets quite so loud in their own praise—or get some one else to do it for them—can get up a better concert and entertainment than the villagers have as yet been favoured with by any of the wandering amateur dramatic performers. As vocalists, all the above-named acquitted themselves very well indeed, having good voices, and not being troubled with nervousness or stage-fright; while the performance on their violins by Messrs. D. Forte and E. L. Weiss, and the guitar accompaniment by Mr A. Vannornam, was given in a style which can only be acquired by those who have a natural taste for music and take the trouble to cultivate it.—The instruments of the orchestra were violins and guitars, and the triangle,—aided by Mr. Alonzo Maybee on the cornopean.

For the dramatic entertainment, the "boys" had erected a very neat little stage,—the proscenium consisting of a drapery of flags; with a drop curtain of a neat chintz pattern. For the usual painted scenery, wall paper was made to do duty, and with better effect under the circumstances, the space separating the audience from the performers being of course very limited. The piece selected for the occasion was the farce of "Pat's first visit to America." Mr A. Maybee took the leading part, making a capital stage Irishman, with any amount of native impudence. The other parts were sustained by Messrs. A. H. Vannornam, N. Hudgins, Albert Moon, E. L. Weiss, and H. Maybee. Excepting "Pat," the only other character affording any scope for giving a taste of his capabilities as a performer, was that of the regular stage "father," in which Mr N. Hudgins succeeded admirably for a young beginner making his first appearance. In pieces of this description, the female business, from the necessity, in amateur

es, of generally committing the parts to young
n, is made as slight as possible, but Mr Moon as
lia," and Mr Weiss, as the "widow," did all
y had a chance to do, and locked their parts re-
rkably well.—Madoc audiences do not generally
r-exert themselves to applaud, but on this occa-
n they really laughed heartily, and rewarded the
ateurs with frequent demonstrations of approba-
n.—If, as we believe is the present intention of
"boys," they should give their performance else-
ere, we think their audiences will be as well satis-
as was the crowded assemblage in the Huffman
l.—We have only to add that under the manage-
nt of Mr James Dale, the performances are put
ough without any wearisome delays.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Be-
en the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morn-
, as the fireman of Messrs. Bennett & Bain's Brew-
was in the act of lighting up and had actually
ited the dry kindling which he had previously
rrated with coal oil to hasten the flames, what was
horror while procuring more wood, to hear the
st agonizing yells proceeding from the furnace.
immediately extinguished the flames and discover-
a miserable specimen of humanity crouching in
back part of the arch, badly scorched. The
ely arrival of another of the employees enabled
fireman to rescue the unfortunate creature in an
onscious state, who turned out to be a former re-
nt of Brockville, and at present acting as a host-
in one of our up-town Hotels. He "swiped"
tty freely from the tuns in the "cellar" and had
ed a pitcher of beer near the entrance of the
ace for a morning draft, and taken his bed on
soft ashes in the warm furnace, and having fallen
ep, came near awaking in eternity.—*H Chroniele.*

☞ Some heartless practical joker falsely re-
ted the arrival at Queenstown of the missing
nship City of Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION!

LL Persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or
negotiate a Note of hand for Ten Dollars, made
Joseph Dixon, of Madoc, and payable to John
hardson or Bearer, six months after the 7th of
ch, 1870,—the same having been lost by the un-
signed.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

adoc, March 11th, 1870.

CAUTION!

TAVERN LICENSES.

To All Whom It may Concern.

IE Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he is
authorized by By-Law No. 39 of the Municipali-
f Madoc to employ a DETECTIVE for the pur-
of detecting and punishing persons guilty of
ating the conditions of the said By-Law regula-
Taverns, Tavern Licenses and Shop Licenses:
that he will not hesitate, when necessary, to use
power so conferred upon him.

J. H. DUNN,
Tavern and Licensc Inspector.

adoc, March 8th, 1870.

ESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS
of

WOODEN RAILWAYS,

onnection with the Report of the Special Com-
ee named by the Toronto Legislature, to investi
and inquire into their Usefulness and Cost for
nization Purposes. With Woodcuts.

By JOHN FOSTER, C.E.

e had of C. G. WILSON, Chemist & Druggist,
Durham Street, Madoc.

Price, Twenty Cents.

EO. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

YSICIAN and SURGEON.
GRADUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
CENTIATE of the Royal College of Physicians and
eons, Kingston.
RESIDENCE,.....TWEED.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm	Karns, Mrs
Bradshaw, David (2)	Long, Jno
Bradshaw, Nelson	Long, Wm
Begg, Andrew	Love, Margaret
Breakenridge, James	McCallum, W
Burds, Mrs E	McGuire, Chas
Close, Hugh (2)	McCoy, Margaret
Chambers, Miss Mary	Olmsted, E
Dale, Robert (2)	Purdy, Jno F
Detlor, Thos E	Preston, Robert
Donal, Wm	Squires, J A
Egan, Thos	Stevenson, Wm
Embury, David	Soames, Geo
Eagleson, James	Wilkins, Frank
Elliott, Miss Ann	West, Jno
Furguson, James	Westfall, Mrs James
Gordon, Geo	West, Richard
Henderson, Alex	Williams, Mrs
Hematreet, Jno	Williams, Dr
Kent, D	

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his MINERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap,—**175** Acres,—lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 26 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two run of stones, or afford sufficient power for a Crushing Mill.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geologists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm called the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash.

A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calling on the Subscriber,

C. MORSE, Madoc.

Also, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chairs, table, crockery, stands, rain barrel and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bench planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamping iron, drills and hammer, one retort and crucibles, vinegar and keg, paintings.

Improved Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 5 in the TENTH CONCESSION, MADOC, County Hastings.

The farm contains about 240 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and free from stumps. It is

WELL WATERED!

and has sufficient cedar upon it to fence the whole farm well. It has the name of being one of the best for farming purposes in the neighbourhood, although at present out of repair.

It is distant from Madoc Village on the east 3 miles, on the west from Bridgewater Village 4 miles. Intending purchasers of

IMPROVED FARMS!

would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere.

If required, the farm would be divided into North and South halves, and sold in that manner.

Terms of Payment made Easy!

For further information inquire of A. B. ROSS & Bro., Madoc Village.

WM. DARLING.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.&P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

E. FRANKLIN,
Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.,
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.
☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Dentistry.
GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

WILL be in his ROOMS at MOON'S Hotel Madoc, on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from the Mill Business, offers for sale his MILL, with
50 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, with GOOD FRAME BUILDINGS; or
150 ACRES OF LAND, to suit Purchasers.

The whole will be sold, *en bloc*, or in three separate parts.

Situate in the Township of ELZEVIR, Lot No. 10, First Concession.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, on the premises, or at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

S. J. SAGER.

Jan. 25, 1870.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DOMINION DIRECTORY.—We are glad to learn that all doubts respecting the publication of a Dominion Directory are now seemingly dissipated. Mr. Lovell has completed all his arrangements for prosecuting the work with his accustomed energy. The labour alone would appal most men. The mere distances to be traversed collecting information are enormous, but he is resolved to accomplish his task. Thirty-six active agents are now busy in as many different quarters of the Dominion gathering statistics, which will ultimately be arranged and classified, and we trust bear fruit.—*Montreal Daily News.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Gold mining operations, it is reported, are being successfully carried on in the Chaudiere District.

It is stated that the Town Majors of Montreal, Toronto and Kingston have been notified that their services will be required for an additional six months.

The London *Times* suggests, for an experiment, that the Atlantic Cable to Ile be reduced for one month to five shillings for ten words.

Charles Dickens had an interview with the Queen, by invitation, on the 10th instant.—The Birmingham *Post* asserts that tenders of a peerage or a baronetcy have been made to Mr Dickens.

The Colborne *Express* of the 10th instant, contains the notice of the death, on the 28th ult., of the mother of the editor of that paper, at the ripe old age of 90 years.

The 13th battalion, Hamilton, entertain the idea of sending representatives to the rifle shooting match at Wimbledon next July. The expense of sending ten men is calculated at about $2,500.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly, on the 11th instant, a report of the Commissioner of Mines was presented. It reports gold mining results not as large as anticipated, partly owing to the general depression of business, but largely owing to a lack of skilful miners.

A petition is in circulation at Owen Sound and other western Lake ports, for the purpose of being presented to Parliament, asking for the erection of lighthouses at various points on Lake Superior and Georgian Bay.

A memorial has been sent to the Government, praying that the Victoria Bridge may be made available to all railway companies which may desire to cross the St. Lawrence to establish depots in Montreal, and compete for the carrying trade of the country.

In the British House of Commons, Mr Otway, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, informed the House that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the water boundaries of their respective territories in North America had been referred to arbitrators.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that never in the memory of man has more intense cold been experienced than that to which the people are at this time exposed in Russia, Poland and all northern countries. A number of deaths from congelation are registered by the Russian journals, amongst them, of several sentries frozen at their posts.

Terence Cassidy, who last week threatened President Grant with assassination, and used abusive language while the President was walking with his son on Pennsylvania Avenue, has been pronounced insane by the police surgeons and sent to the Government Insane Asylum. The man had repeatedly been refused admittance to the Executive Mansion.

On the 10th inst., the friends of Mr John Blayney, an old man, who died in Windham township, met to convey the remains to the grave. The bearers were just about to carry the coffin from the house, when the widow also died; from grief, it was thought. The funeral was consequently postponed, and the following day, both husband and wife were interred in one grave.

One of the missing steamships, the Smidt, arrived at New York on the 11th instant, in 51 days from Bremen. She was obliged to make a passage south of Bermuda, in consequence of the engine breaking down, which it took twelve days to repair. A succession of hurricanes for the first twenty days was experienced, and since she had light winds and fine weather. When the machinery was repaired, it could only be run at half speed.

The St. Patrick's Society of Montreal have sent invitations to the several Irish societies in Montreal and Quebec to co-operate with them on St. Patrick's Day in petitioning the Government for the release of the Fenian prisoners at Kingston, on the grounds that the law has been sufficiently vindicated, and that the general good feeling displayed by the Irish in Canada during the Fenian troubles, and by the St. Patrick's Society in particular, authorises it.

Mr Clement, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, agent and principal owner of the steamer Linda, now plying from Yarmouth to Boston and St. John, is at Ottawa with a scheme for increasing the means of communication between Montreal and the Lower Provinces. He proposes to run the Linda from Portland to Yarmouth and St. John weekly, and asks a subsidy from the Government for carrying the mails. He has also a plan for constructing a railway from Annapolis to Yarmouth, where he will have a daily line of steamers from Portland to Yarmouth, so that one may go from Montreal to Halifax in 40 hours. This plan will enable the whole of Western Nova Scotia to trade direct with Montreal, with more advantage than with Boston, as at present. Mr Clement has had an interview with the Postmaster-General, who favourably received the plan, which is also supported by Messrs. Brydges, Tupper and others.

It is contended that the by-law passed by the Council of Prince Edward, prohibiting the sale of liquor, is a "dead letter," the seal of the corporation not having been attached to it. At a meeting of the Town Council, a motion to grant certificates of license to the tavernkeepers who applied, was lost on a tie vote. The tavernkeepers propose opening their houses and selling as usual, and in case of prosecution, will fight it out in the higher courts.

The Brampton *Times* says the expected elevation of the Hon. J. H. Cameron to the Presideney of the Supreme Court has excited no small degree of interest among the friends of several gentlemen whom they consider eligible to be put forward as candidates for the representation of the County of Peel in the Dominion Parliament.—Among the names mentioned by our contemporary is that of J. P. Cummins, Esq., the owner of the mill and soapstone quarry on the line between the townships of Elzevir and Madoc.

The New York *Sun* tells the following marvellous tale:—"Prince Arthur is said to have been followed to this country by a Prussian lady who figures in society as a Marchioness, and who, to the great consternation of the young man's mentors, appeared in Washington immediately after his arrival. Her Majesty the Queen had given stringent orders to keep her son away from this irrepressible female, who, in the meantime follows Arthur from place to place. She is a handsome woman, and full of vivacity."

The appreciation of the United States legal tenders is proving the most efficient means of ridding us of the "silver nuisance." Many of the retail dealers in New York and elsewhere have begun to use silver in giving change, and in consequence there is a call for dimes and half-dimes, which will quickly draw a large amount of American silver back to its native land. The Chicago *Tribune* says that the stock of silver in that city is not sufficient to put their business on a specie basis, and advises country bankers and retailers to import the amounts they require from Canada or the Pacific coast.

THE SWAMPS.—A party are at present engaged in making a survey of the Luther swamp, with a view to having it drained. Another party, under the direction of Mr W. J. S. Holwell, C.E., left this place on Tuesday morning last, for the purpose of taking levels and otherwise to make arrangements for the drainage of the Proton swamps.—*Mt. Forest Exam.*

DESERTION FROM FORT HENRY.—On Saturday night four soldiers of the Royal Artillery, doubtless having the fear of removal from Kingston before their eyes, took advantage of the short and easy trip to Uncle Sam's Dominions, and sought refuge under the ample folds of the stars and stripes. On Sunday they were seen at Cape Vincent, pretty well overcome with their mutual congratulations and fusil oil, and from the exhibition of black eyes which one of them made, they were not evidently in that amiable companionship which might have been expected.

THE PROFITS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.—The following report of the operations of the Selby Cheese Factory, which is copied from the Addington *Beaver*, will no doubt prove interesting to such of our readers as are desirous of seeing this branch of agricultural industry established in Madoc:—"The Selby Cheese Factory was erected by Messrs. Sexsmith and Hazard about three years ago, at a cost of over $1,000, and has thus far proved a success. From the report of the Committee of Management for 1869 we glean the following satisfactory facts and figures:—

Number of cows furnished	287
Quantity of milk	755,719 lbs.
Quantity of cheese made	80,637 "
Receipts from sales	$8,796 30
Amount of expenses paid	1,467 83
Amount paid dividends	7,328 47
Average per cow	25 53
Amount of milk to 1 lb. cheese	9 39 100
Amount received per 100 lbs of milk, 97 cents.	

The committee report that they put the cheese into the market at as early an age as it was possible, thereby saving loss in weight or damage, which they claim more than made up for loss in weight. It also appears that the patrons of the factory are owners of only 3,900 acres of land, about one-fifth is used for pasture. That the butter made by them was worth $1,500, which makes a total of over $10,000, or $35 for each cow. And that much of the land was wood or broken land, and not fit for cultivation. We are happy to be able to state that the Selby cheese is generally of a good description and always commands a fair price, and that cheese factories have become to be an 'institution' of our country, and is one of the safest and most lucrative branches of business which our farmers can adopt."

VARIETIES.

Why is a lawyer like a sawyer? Because, whichever way he moves, down must come the dust.

When is a nutmeg like a prison window?—When it is grated.

Every plain girl has one consolation: though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

A month's imprisonment in gaol was thought by an Irishman a light sentence, "because, as it was in the depth of winter, the days were so short."

A Chicago correspondent says several business firms have secured good-looking females to collect bills, and the thing seems to work well, for who, he asks, would refuse to pay a bill to a sweet, insinuating lady.

The London *Advertiser* having asked—"How comes it that the toast of the Press is invariably thrust at the foot of the list?" the Seaforth *Expositor* replies, because when convivial parties are so near breaking up, "The Press" is the only toast to which a creditable response can possibly be expected.

The late Duke de Broglie was passionately fond of fishing, and when Minister of Foreign Affairs, he found the best places on the river constantly occupied by a young man. One day his rival did not appear at the usual place. The Duke had appointed him Vice-Consul in the East, and ordered him at once to his post.

A pretty, bright little juvenile some five years of age, named Rosa, was teased a good deal by a gentleman who visited the family; he finally wound up by saying, "Rosa, I don't love you."—"Ah! but you've got to love me," said the child. "How so?" asked her tormentor. "Why," answered Rosa, "the Bible says you must love them that hate you, and I am sure that I hate you."

A few days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo, and tossing a paper on the counter, said to the clerk: "That's run out, and I want to get it renewed." As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin spread over his face, and he inquired: "Are you sure that this has run out?" "Yes," said the man, "my wife told me it ran out yesterday morning;" whereupon the clerk handed back to him his—marriage certificate!

A sub-committee of a committee were examining a class in a proprietary school. One of the members undertook to sharpen up their wits by propounding the following question:—"If I had a mince-pie, and gave two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should keep half the pie for myself, what would there be left?" There was a profound study among the boys, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer. "Well, sir, what would there be left? Speak up loud, so that all can hear," said the committee-man. "The plate!" shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee-man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.

IRISH ECONOMY.—At an assize in Ireland two men were condemned to be hanged. On receiving their sentence one of them addressed the judge, and said he had two favours to ask him. "What are they?" said his lordship. "Plase your honour, will you let me hang this man before I am hanged myself?" "What is the other request?" said the judge, quietly. "Why, plase your honour, will you let my wife hang me, for she will do it more tinderly than the hangman, and then what she will receive for the job will help the poor crature to pay the rent."

ONE GOOD TRAIT.—It has been said that every man has at least one good point in his character. A genil man, travelling on Sunday, was obliged to have one of the shoes of his horse replaced. The farrier was just going to church, but suggested to the traveller that Jem Harrison might be found at home at the next forge. This proved to be true; and the rustic who had led the gentleman's horse to the spot exclaimed, "Well, I must say that for Jem, for it is the only good point about him, he do never go to church."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 377. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Approaching General Election.

The London *Advertiser* says :—"Mr Cockburn, P.P., has been addressing his constituents. With approach of a general election, his views of ndfield Macdonald and the Patent Combination vernment have undergone a change which is sig-cant of the changed feeling of the Province at ge. He no longer sees that beauty in Coalitionism ch once attracted him. He now advocates party ernment. After three years' experience, he is to say that "the position of an independent nber is anything but congenial." He questions infallibility of Mr Sandfield Macdonald. This is all. He has actually discovered that Mr Blake he ablest man in the Assembly of Ontario. Nor our amazement yet subside ; for he denounces Crown Lands management as woefully defective. ust be gratifying to believers in party govern-t that Mr Martyr Cockburn has recanted his er-in this ample manner. It shows the drift of lic opinion. It presages the coming triumph of Reform party at the polls. But we have a word dvice to constituencies. Choose no candidates thoroughly reliable Reformers. Beware of "mar-;" and especially beware of the timber out of h "martyrs" are made.

ndry hints and rumours have lately appeared. e effect that the first local Parliament or Legis-e Assembly of Ontario will not last out its full term, but will be dissolved, and a general elec-for the Province take place before the next ses-

Upon what particular ground this idea is l. is not very clearly set forth ; but the impres-seems to be that the Attorney-General has re-d upon such a course, for reasons best known urse, to himself, and to his colleagues,—if he scends to consult them upon the subject.

will be seen, from the paragraph quoted above, n approaching general election is spoken of, as s very soon to take place : and further, that the mers, as a party, are likely to try to secure the dency. To do this, they will, of course, con-ach and every constituency ; and as they set faces against the "Patent Combination"—and quently, also, against any such minor modifica-of it as we had a specimen of in North Has-at the last general election,—we suppose that esent M.P.P., for this Riding, if he wants to re-is seat, may make up his mind to meet with a us opposition : especially as he has distin-d himself, on the occasions when he did speak Chamber at Toronto, by choosing ridicule of formers for his theme. But independently of rty antagonism that he may and probably xpect to meet with, it must be remembered things are not now as they used to be,"—and hile, at the last election, the number of possi-ndidates was very considerably limited by the ty qualification, such an obstacle no longer o deprive those ambitious of making a figure iament, but with more of the gift of the gab property, from trying their chances : in ad-which, the sessional allowance has been in-some fifty per cent. over the amount which hen supposed it would be fixed at, and which evertheless have proved an attraction to some ts for the position. There is therefore a like-of a full crop of candidates. If the abolition roperty qualification has no other advantage, least give the electors, all the country over, ect of hearing better speeches before the ; for if property is no longer protected competition of the men with most ideas in ds, and with the most fluent tongues to ex-press them with, it will always hold its own against all but superior abilities and weight of character.

Transient Newspaper Postage.

"A Correspondent complains with great justice of the extravagant postage on 'transient newspapers.' Before one can send a newspaper which costs a cent to a friend in Canada, he must pay two cents of postage ; and if to the United States, his friend must pay other two, or four hundred per cent. for carriage on the price of the article. There is no practical wisdom in this. It would puzzle a conjuror to say why the postage should be higher than when such a paper is sent directly from the publishing office. In that case the charge is about half a cent, and even at that is far too high, as it drives away to the express office a large amount of business, which would go greatly to increase the revenue of the Post Office if the charges were as reasonable and the service as good as private enterprise finds it profitable to charge and to render. It is difficult to get the official mind to understand that modern business is conducted to the best advantage on the principle of small profits and large turn-overs, with quick returns. We don't like to complain of the Post office, for with all its faults it is about the best conducted of all our public Departments, but even it is slow in grasping the fact that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."—*Globe.*

Like our Toronto contemporary, and, we believe, the rest of the Press of Canada, we have been under the impression, and have acted upon it, that transient newspapers could be sent from the office of publication on prepayment by means of the half-cent postage stamp ; and that copies sent to regular subscribers in Great Britain could be prepaid in the same way. Recently, however, we were informed by Mr O'Flynn, Postmaster of the Madoc Office, that he had been notified by the authorities that this was contrary to the regulations of the Department, and that newspapers sent to regular subscribers abroad must be prepaid quarterly in advance. That costs only five cents ; so that the Department really loses one cent and a half per quarter by the change in the mode of prepayment. But the half cent postage on occasional papers to places in Canada was at that time admitted. Still more recently, however, objection has been taken to our prepaying a small bundle of occasional papers to one address at this rate :—and the right to use the half-cent stamp for newspapers at all has been called in question. The matter we believe is under the consideration of the Post-office authorities. It is of course no special grievance, affecting only this paper, but one in which the Press of the whole Dominion are equally concerned, and to which, therefore, we invite attention.

We have only to add, that the change of postage on transient papers, *not* from the office of publication, from one to two cents, acts to a great extent, as a practical prohibition of the circulation of the MERCURY through the post from residents of the village to friends at a distance,—and we suppose it is the same with other newspapers. The Post office Department may seem to make more by newspaper postage, per copy, than formerly, and Post-office clerks may be saved some trouble in handling and delivering newspapers, but we doubt the wisdom of the policy that in any way diminishes the number of copies sold, and consequently the consumption and manufacture of paper.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.—In Parliament, on the 8th instant, in answer to Mr Stephenson, Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government had decided on a system of fixing the remuneration of Postmasters outside of the cities, beyond the plan now in operation. The new plan is based on a commission of forty per cent. in the collections, with an additional ten per cent. where the work is night work, and an extra allowance, according to the work done, to what are termed forward offices, with a small allowance for stationery, and where the collections exceed two thousand dollars per annum, an allowance towards rent. The new scale to be in force from the 1st of January last.

PROTECTION.—The St. Catharines *Journal* gives the following strong and sensible arguments against Protection :—

"To tax American coal would be to help to raise the price of cordwood as well as coal. As showing the absurdity of taxing coal, we will give an illustration. Messrs. Tuttle, Date & Co., of this town, consume about 3,000 ton of coal per year, and if they were compelled to pay this proposed duty, would have to add to the prices of their manufactures just so much, which would of course cause the farmer to pay more for his scythes, axes, &c., than he now does. Another—Mr. Riordan has just made arrangements to abandon the use of wood in his paper mill, substituting coal, and will use about 2,000 tons per annum. By taxing his fuel the price of paper would be enhanced, to the serious cost of all who use it. Why have such a tax when we have no coal to protect? The Nova Scotia coal in not the kind wanted by manufactrners, and even if it were, it could not be brought to Ontario as cheap as we buy American coal. Every householder will feel the obnoxious tax if it is imposed, for there is no disguising the fact that coal is now the principal article of fuel, and as the forests of Ontario disappear its consumption must increase. Protection is all humbug, more especially when it seeks to increase the price of the necessaries of life."

ABSCONDED.—Mr Isaac Wolever, of Stirling, absconded from that place during Saturday night, leaving quite a number of creditors minus. He had been selling off his stock at greatly reduced rates a few days previous, and some of the sales were at such ruinously low rates as to cause suspicion in certain quarters that all was not right. Some parties whom he was owing, fearing that he would decamp without forking over, got out a capias, which was served upon Mr Wolever on Saturday evening by the Deputy Sheriff, Mr John Taylor. Some difficulty was experienced in personally serving it, and at one time time it was doubtful whether the Sheriff's officer would be successful. A little strategy, however, on the part of Mr Taylor, cleared the course, and Mr Wolever was discovered just on the point of making tracks, and consequently just in the nick of time the Sheriff's officer produced the unwelcome document, and rather than come to Belleville with him, Mr Wolever paid the demand, amounting to over $500. Mr Taylor said he had lots of money with him, and Mr Wolever told him if he had been a quarter of an hour later, he would not have got what he did.—Mr Wolever breakfasted in Shannonville on Sunday morning, and by this time is probably safe in the "land of freedom." We understand several creditors in Montreal will suffer by Wolever's absconding. The occurrence created considerable excitement in Stirling, of which place Mr Wolever had for a number of years been a resident, and was about the last person in the village who would be suspected of defrauding his neighbours.—*Intelligencer.*

TORONTO EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY.—A circular from this charitable institution, the object of which is to afford gratuitous medical treatment to the poor suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear, informs us that the Directors are now prepared to receive patients from a distance, on condition that all travelling expenses to and from Toronto are paid by the patients or those sending them, in addition to $3 per week towards expenses of board, washing and Attendings while at the dispensary.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

Kingston and Madoc Railway.

The voting on the by-law of the township of Loughborough to grant a bonus of $10,000 to the Kingston and Madoc railway was carried out on Monday. The by-law was rejected. The news, though regrettable as indicating a want of the proper spirit of enterprise, is nevertheless not a matter of much moment. The by-law was in such a shape as to be altogether unacceptable to the board of Directors; and the labour of securing a suitable by-law would have had to be gone over in any case. The friends of the northern route will have to bestir themselves in Portland and Loughborough.—*Kingston News.*

We do not view the matter in the light that our Kingston contemporary does. Those who have contended for the superior advantages to be derived from the construction of the so-called Northern route will naturally try to make as light as possible of the summary rejection of that project by the very two Townships whose help is needed to take the road that way at all: and it is easy to understand how coolly they talk, under the circumstances, of trying it again in Portland, and that the labour of securing a suitable by-law in any case would have had to be gone over in Loughborough. But would they have chosen that line of argument, had Camden East voted before either Portland or Loughborough, and rejected the by-law for aiding the railway by a bonus? We are pretty well convinced that in that case we should have heard nothing about following the example of other places where by-laws had been rejected in the first instance, only to be again submitted to the ratepayers: but we should have been told that Camden having made her choice against the Railroad, had no further claim for consideration, and that the road, as a matter of course, must go the other way. Indeed, that was just what the *News* said, when the Council of Erneatown refused to submit a by-law to the people of that township,—that it virtually settled the question in favour of the Northern route.

We do not, however, object to the friends of the Northern or Central Route trying to convert the rejecting ratepayers from the errors of their way, and convincing them of the benefit of railway communication both with the back country and with the City of Kingston. Let it be remembered, however, that "delays are dangerous," and especially so in the case of this projected undertaking. If all the other places on the route are to wait till Portland and Loughboro please to vote the desired by-laws—how long will it be before the permanent board of Directors can be organized and in a position to lay before capitalists the inducement of a certain amount in bonuses to reckon upon? The delay of a year—(and, practically, to wait for the re-submission of the by-law on the Northern route, would amount to this)—in the commencement of the road, would involve a loss in business for which the $20,000, even if obtained, would be no equivalent. If the capitalists of Kingston, and a majority of the ratepayers of that city, are determined to have the Northern route, or none at all, let them at least find the extra $20,000, and get to work at once. No matter by what route the road is constructed from Kingston to Tamworth, it has to be built from that point to Madoc. And we claim, therefore, that as all the Municipalities west of Tamworth have promptly voted their bonuses, the people at that end of the road are in a fair position to demand that the road should be commenced there with as little delay as possible. There will then be plenty of time to try Portland and Loughborough again—and still again if necessary—without the disheartening effect which will inevitably follow a failure to make a beginning as soon as the ground is in a fit condition for work to be undertaken.

KINGSTON is all right on the Railway question—the majority in favour of the $50,000 bonus, being, at the close of the polls on Friday last—241, out of a total of 423; only 91 voting against it. This probably represents the full extent of the opposition.

The city corporation may also be considered good for stock to the amount of $50,000; while it is confidently anticipated that stock to the amount of at least another $50,000 will be taken by private individuals. This flourishing aspect of affairs more than counterbalances the check involved in the refusal of Portland and Loughborough to do anything to assist the road.

Another meeting of the Provisional Board of Directors will be held on Tuesday next, at Kingston, when it is to be hoped that some decisive step towards commencing active operations will be taken.

P.S.—A telegram received by Mr Wood from Napanee on Friday afternoon announces that the Camden By-law was lost by two votes.

EXPENDITURE ON COUNTY ROADS AND PRINTING.—At the recent meeting of the County Council, the Warden at some length called attention to the large amounts hitherto expended yearly on the County Roads and Bridges, and recommended a considerable reduction as the larger bridges are either new or in a good state of repair. Mr. Wood therefore moved, seconded by Mr Cross, that the amount to be expended during the year on roads and bridges, outside of the Gravel Roads, be limited to $3,000. The Gravel Roads Committee also reported that in consideration of the excellent state of the Gravel Roads, they proposed to reduce the appropriation for repairs to $2,500; that only one foreman be employed, and that Timothy Farnham be appointed at a salary of $500 per annum. The report was adopted.—Subsequently Mr Emo moved, seconded by Mr White, that the salary of the Foreman of Gravel Roads be $400 a year, instead of $500 as formerly.—Mr Cross voted for the motion, which was, however, lost.

A couple of years or so ago, when we were contending that the expenditure on Roads and Bridges in this County was excessive, we were told that we might as well spare ourselves the trouble of making a fuss about the matter, for that neither the Gravel Road Committee nor the Council cared for anything that might be said by the MERCURY. Perhaps so; but for all that, the ratepayers paid some attention to the matter, and behold the result. For the year referred to, the item amounted, we understand, to some $16,000! and for the present year it is proposed to reduce it to less than $6,000. We leave it to those concerned to decide whether this would have been the case, if the MERCURY had kept as silent on the subject as the so-called "county" papers did.

As to printing, the *Chronicle* reports:—Mr Armstrong moved, seconded by Mr Row, that all printing required by this County be given out by tender; ☞ said tenders to be confined to the newspapers *now* published in Belleville. Mr Armstrong was induced to bring this matter before the Council on account of being informed by Mr Begg, of Brighton, that *all the printing* of Northumberland and Durham cost only $250 per annum, and he thought some reduction could be made here.—The Warden said that leaving out the publication of the Auditors' reports, and the notices in the local papers required, the entire amount of printing over which the Council had control would only amount to $250, as shown by the Auditors' Report. He contended that the present system effected a great saving, as the Council did not publish the Minutes in consequence of the *Chronicle* and *Intelligencer* each sending a reporter, at their own cost, and thereby furnishing every information to the public.—Hon. Mr Flint corroborated the Warden's view of the question, and after some further discussion, Mr Armstrong withdrew his motion, with the understanding that the Warden should make inquiries from several Counties how they gave out their printing,—as it was generally thought by the Council that some mistake was made, and the advertising had not been included.

The proposal to confine the printing, by tender, to the papers now published in Belleville, is sufficiently cool. We have never begged or asked for a share of the County printing, and although the only paper in North Hastings, what little we have had, bears a most ridiculously small proportion to the taxes or the importance of the part of the County which we represent,—a fact not unobserved by our readers, who do not approve of Belleville monopolising everything. Fair play will prove to be the best in the end. Now that the matter has begun to be ventilated, let us have all the light possible on the subject,

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☞ The discussion on Sir F. Hincks's Banking resolutions ended in their being carried by a considerable Government majority. Mr. Bowell voted with the minority, on sundry amendments moved by Messrs. Cartwright, Blake and Mackenzie, in favour of increasing the amount of the specie reserve to be held against the issue of Dominion notes. The member for North Hastings also seconded Mr. Ross's (Prince Edward) amendment, fixing the minimum amount of Bank capital at $100,000, with a paid up capital of $50,000—which was lost on a division by yeas 65 to nays 86.

☞ In the course of the debate on Mr Huntington's proposed customs union, &c., which virtually meant free trade with the United States, Sir John A. Macdonald said it was well known that John Bright was in favour of Canada being separated from the empire, or better still annexed to the United States, but allowing Bright and others in England held this view, the unmistakeable voice of the people in England was in favour of the old cry of 'Ships, Colonies, and Commerce,' believing that the day of England's decrepitude would come when she abandoned her colonies, &c.; and thereupon the Minister of Justice was so enthusiastically "loyal,"—that one wonders whether he could have been one of those 'statesmen' of Canada, with whom Lord Monck (as he stated in his recent speech in the House of Lords) had, as Governor-General, "discussed these questions fully and frankly:" Lord Monck's opinion being "that the system on which the relations between the colonies and the mother country was at present based was not less inconvenient to them than it was to ourselves."—That means Independence was not untalked-of, and without reproof, when Lord Monck was here.

GOLD ASSAYS.

From the Globe of Wednesday.

SIR,—Your evening edition of yesterday contains a long statement of the results of some assays of auriferous ores from the Hastings district, made recently in England, by order of the London Directors of the Canada Company. I ventcre in this communication to request permission to offer a few brief remarks on the statement or report in question, as in certain respects it is directly opposed to conclusions derived from very numerous assays and researches made in my office here.

The London assays, it will be seen by reference to your paper, comprise, first, a series made on single specimens of each sample; and secondly, an additional series made in each case from the entire sample. In one instance the difference is most remarkable, the first assay indicating a yield of upwards of five hundred and fifty dollars per ton, and the second a yield of only sixteen or seventeen dollars. A difference of this kind is enough to throw discredit on all assays; but few practised assayers, I may state, would think of assaying a single specimen of a small sample, or would put any faith in the value of the assay, where they obtained so unusually large a return as 26 oz. 2 dwts. 16 grs. per ton, without thoroughly testing the entire sample. But, passing over this, we have next in the corrected returns, some ex-

ingly curious results. The second on the list 8 dwts. 6 grs. of gold per ton; the third, just as much or 6 dwts. 12 grs.; and the fourth just as much as the third, or 13 dwts. 1 gr.—the rence at least, amounting only to a single grain. the same thing is observable with regard to the returns which follow the above, and complete the One of these is said to be equivalent to 2 oz. 0 grs. per ton, and the other to exactly twice amount, or 4 oz. 18 dwts. 0 grs. The existence uch multiple relations of this kind in ores be- ng to different samples, and obtained in part different townships, cannot be regarded other- than as most extraordinary. I have not met, lf, with any similar coincidence, nor do I think anything of a similar kind is to be found in pub- l records. But the statement to which I wish ularly to call attention is that which terminates eport. It is as follows:—"The pyritous, mica- hornblendic, and arsenical specimens, are all barren or too poor to look for gold. This d into English, signifies that it is useless to look old in the pyritous and arsenical specimens of Hastings district. Now, I wish to state that I come, as regards at least arsenical samples, to the opposite conclusion. I have examined samples of comparatively pure quartz with- tecting a trace of gold, unless the gold were t in visible specks or scales, but I have not as amined a single sample of arsenical pyrites he Hastings region, or from Nova Scotia, with- nding gold, and generally in paying quantity. ng ago, I found upwards of sixty dollars' worth d per ton, in a sample of arsenical pyrites from ors. The owners sunk a shaft upon the de- and put up a mill; and now, although with mperfect appliances, they are realizing good . The assay-values of the ore at different fluctuate a good deal, from an admixture of &c.; and the more quartz, the less gold. I ted the quartz from the pyrites as nearly as le, in five samples of this ore, and tested each tely. The quartz gave less than $2 per ton, the pyrites yielded $61. Other experiments s of the same character from different locali- ve led to similar results. My advice to gold in this region, consequently, is to avoid the uartz bands or reefs, except where these show specks of metal, and to rely only on such as rsenical pyrites. Where the latter mineral , gold, in nine cases out of ten, will be found

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. CHAPMAN,

ssor in University College, Toronto, and Con- Mining Engineer.

NTO, March 22, 1870.

DVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION!

TAVERN LICENSES.

To All Whom It may Concern.

Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he is horized by By-Law No. 39 of the Municipali- adoc to employ a DETECTIVE for the pur- detecting and punishing persons guilty of the conditions of the said By-Law regula- verns, Tavern Licenses and Shop Licenses: he will not hesitate, when necessary, to use r so conferred upon him.

J. H. DUNN,
Tavern and License Inspector.

March 8th, 1870.

CAUTION!

Persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or otiate a Note of hand for Ten Dollars, made h Dixon, of Madoc, and payable to John on or Bearer, six months after the 7th of 870,—the same having been lost by the un-

JOHN RICHARDSON.

March 11th, 1870.

. W. HOWELL, M.D.,

CIAN and SURGEON.
DUATE of Queen's College, Kingston.
ATE of the Royal College of Physicians and Kingston.
ESIDENCE.....TWEED.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, March 1st, 1870.

Anderson, Wm
Bradshaw, David (2)
Bradshaw, Nelson
Begg, Andrew
Breakenridge, James
Burds, Mrs E
Close, Hugh (2)
Chambers, Miss Mary
Dale, Robert (2)
Detlor, Thos E
Donal, Wm
Egan, Thos
Embury, David
Eagleson, James
Elliott, Miss Ann
Furguson, James
Gordon, Geo
Henderson, Alex
Hemstreet, Jno
Kent, D
Karns, Mrs
Long, Jno
Long, Wm
Love, Margaret
McCallum, W
McGuire, Chas
McCoy, Margaret
Olmsted, E
Purdy, Jno F
Preston, Robert
Squires, J A
Stevenson, Wm
Soames, Geo
Wilkins, Frank
West, Jno
Westfall, Mrs James
West, Richard
Williams, Mrs
Williams, Dr

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster*

Gold Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers his MINERAL FARM for Sale, very cheap,—175 Acres,—lying about Four Miles from the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings; only about 26 miles North of Ontario Lake at the town of Belleville, on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

There are about 40 to 60 acres of ploughable land, and about the same of Timber, consisting of beech, maple, ash, elm, hemlock and basswood; also, oak, pine, cedar and balsam.

There is also a comfortable House, and a Sawmill, which has been newly covered and converted into a barn, hayloft, stables, &c. This stands on a never failing stream, affording a good water-power of 11 feet fall, and the dam needs but little repairs to make it fit to run a saw, or one or two run of stones, or afford sufficient power for a Crushing Mill.

There are about Twenty Gold Mines in quartz now opened on the place. Gold has been found in four of them. There is also an Iron Ore bed, and a Stone Quarry of beautiful smooth square face stone of very superior quality for building. It is reported by geologists to be a good Lithograph stone.

There is a large stream running across the farm called the Moira river.

This farm is offered at a very low price for cash.

A sample of Gold and of the Lithograph Stone can be seen by calltng on the Subscriber,

C. MORSE, Madoc.

Also, FOR SALE.

A horse, cow, buggy, harness, sleigh, old cook stove, parlour cook stove, clock, map of United States and Canada, chairs, table, crockery, stands, rain barrel and soap barrel, spade and fork, hoe and pick, two axes, buck saw, one set of bench planes, one or two saws, lumber, blasting powder and tamping iron, drills and hammer, one retort and crucibles, vinegar and keg, paintings.

Improved Farm
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot No. 5 in the TENTH CONCESSION, MADOC, County Hastings.

The farm contains about 240 acres, of which 70 acres are cleared and free from stumps. It is

WELL WATERED!

and has sufficient cedar upon it to fence the whole farm well. It has the name of being one of the best for farming purposes in the neighbourhood, although at present out of repair.

It is distant from Madoc Village on the east 8 miles, on the west from Bridgewater Village 4 miles. Intending purchasers of

IMPROVED FARMS!

would do well to see this place before purchasing elsewhere.

If required, the farm would be divided into North and South halves, and sold in that manner.

Terms of Payment made Easy!

For further information inquire of A. B. ROSS & Bro., Madoc Village.

WM. DARLING.

Montreal, Dec. 16, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.& P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

E. FRANKLIN,
Licensed Auctioneer, for Hastings Co.
MADOC.

MONEY advanced on Consignments.
☞ Sales in any part of the County attended on moderate terms.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS.

THE CHRONICLE AND NEWS (weekly edition of the DAILY NEWS, Kingston), is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum. Sent six months for One Dollar. DAILY NEWS, Five Dollars per annum.—Address the Publisher, Kingston.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Dentistry.
GEO. W. WALKER, L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST, BELLEVILLE,

WILL be in his ROOMS at MOON'S Hotel Madoc, on the first MONDAY and TUESDAY of every Month.

SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to retire from the Mill Business, offers for sale his MILL, with
50 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND, with GOOD FRAME BUILDINGS; or
150 ACRES OF LAND, to suit Purchasers.

The whole will be sold, *en bloc*, or in three separate parts.

Situate in the Township of ELZEVIR, Lot No. 10, First Concession.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, on the premises, or at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

S. J. SAGER.

Jan. 25, 1870.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS SYSTEMS of WOODEN RAILWAYS,

In Connection with the Report of the Special Committee named by the Toronto Legislature, to investigate and inquire into their Usefulness and Cost for Colonization Purposes. With Woodcuts.

By JOHN FOSTER, C.E.

To be had of C. G. WILSON, Chemist & Druggist, Durham Street, Madoc.

Price, Twenty Cents.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The English newspapers are raising an agitation against the present rate of postage on newspapers.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, is in failing health, and cannot live the year out.

The ice on the Rideau has proved a total failure this winter, and the ice-sawyers have abandoned their work in disgust.

The first salmon of the season shipped to the United States from Halifax arrived at Portland on the 10th instant.

By a return made last week to the House of Commons at Ottawa, it appears that in the four years ending 1869, the Dominion had paid the Bank of Montreal for its services under several heads, the sum of $1,145,033 89.

By the Post Office report just issued, it appears that in Ontario and Quebec the revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1868, was $940,076 57, and for the subsequent year $824,193 06, the latter being under the system of reduced rates.

An effort is about to be made to call public attention to the game laws in Great Britain, with a view to their total repeal. A meeting was to be held in Birmingham on the 3rd of March, for the formation of a Game Law repeal association.

Hard times in Minnesota. One of the best farmers offered $20, with good security, for a loan of $100 for one month, and could not get the money. A merchant had $2,500 in notes from about fifty farmers; he got them all together, but out of the whole he only raised $10.

The Buffalo Express says:—"The city is now feeding and warming 5,892 miserable human beings. Add to this the hundreds who will starve and die rather than publish their poverty by applying for the public charity, and the record of destitution is appalling."

The English papers report that in New South Wales a larger proportion of persons are married, a larger proportion of children born and a smaller proportion of persons die than in any division of the United Kingdom, or in France, Austria, Italy or Spain.

Quebec has been doing a little bit of local "protection to native industry." Some of the brewers have induced the corporation of that city to pass a by-law practically giving them a monopoly of the trade by imposing a special tax of $500 on persons selling there beer manufactured elsewhere. The agents of the Montreal brewers are very indignant.

In tearing down a portion of an old religious edifice, at Willscot, in Oxfordshire, England, the workmen came upon an oratory hidden in the thickness of the walls. It contained a small library of the earliest Protestant theology of the times of the Reformation. Among other works are some of John Knox's writings and a complete copy of Coverdale's translation of the Bible.

General Beauregard, the celebrated Confederate General, is now in Marseilles. He has been for some time past the director of a railroad in Louisiana. His visit to Europe is in connection with a scheme, of which he is an ardent promoter, for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad, starting from Charleston, in South Carolina, and traversing the Southern States to Sacramento in California.

A singular phenomenon occurred at St. John, New Brunswick, at the commencement of the storm on the morning of the 18th instant. A rumbling noise was heard, and immediately afterwards a portion of the bottom of the harbour on the Carleton side sunk bodily, so that where before at low tide was beach, there is now 20 feet of water. Some wharves were destroyed and lumber carried adrift.

As indicative of the reforms which Mr Gladstone's Ministry is disposed to make, it may be mentioned that the Premier lately announced that the Lords of the Treasury had adopted a minute, whereby, after a short time, the whole, or almost the whole of the appointments hitherto filled by the nomination of the Treasury will be laid open to public competition. When—as the *Globe* asks—shall we have such a plan in Canada?

Montreal prefers American silver to Hincks's fractional paper currency. An advertisement is published, signed by a considerable number of retail merchants, butchers, keepers of restaurants, and others, deprecating legislative interference with the currency, condemning fractional notes, and offering to take United States silver at par for their wares.—The Mayor and the leading bankers and merchants of the city are also petitioning the Governor-General and the Dominion Parliament to refuse assent to the introduction of "shin-plasters" into Canada.

The drill shed at Toronto broke down one night last week, under the heavy weight of snow, soon after the Queen's Own regiment had concluded a long drill.—The stables of that nice little "job," the Mounted Police Barracks at Madoc, "caved in" under the combined influence of wind and snow, in the early part of the winter.

In London people seem every season to be drifting into later and later hours. Hitherto it has been the rule at all the club-houses that no member shall be admitted after 1 a. m., and later than midnight—or, at most, half an hour after—the cook shall not be called upon to prepare any supper or other refreshment which requires cooking. Lately, however, a club has been opened on St. James street, giving out that the rules admit of suppers being cooked up to 3 a. m. The number of members was limited to a thousand, and the list was filled in three days, although the entrance money was thirty pounds and the annual subscription ten pounds.

Most people, if asked whether more rain fell annually in New York or London, would reply, unhesitatingly, in the latter. But the figures are 22 inches for London, 43.50 inches for New York. The two extremes of considerable cities are St. Petersburg and Vera Cruz respectively; the mean rain fall in the first being 17.65, and in the second 183 inches per annum. In San Francisco, despite its "rainy season," the average fall is precisely that of London. It is said that the heaviest amount known to be received by any part of the world drops on the Khasia Hills, to the northwest of Calcutta, and is equal to 600 inches annually. Rarely or never does rain descend on Zahara, and no day passes without it on Juan Fernandez.

A number of improvements on the Grand Trunk are announced for this year. 170 miles of new rails are to be laid, 50 of which will be of Bessemer steel, between Kingston and Sherbrooke. No more iron rails are to be brought from England, but 50 miles of steel rails will be imported annually till they are laid the entire way from Kingston to Sherbrooke.—The Rolling Stock Company lately formed have already delivered 50 new cars, and the whole 500 will be turned out by the end of the year. The Pullman palace sleeping cars are to be placed on the line, and the Waggon Manufacturing Company of Springfield are to supply 12 first-class passenger cars by August. Passenger cars are also to be run at a greater speed, so that the journey from Montreal to Toronto may be made in 12 hours. The gross earnings of the Company have been increased from $5,600,000 in 1864, to $7,100,000 in 1869. The bridge at Buffalo is to be proceeded with this spring, and will be completed in 1870.

Sir Francis Hincks, it seems, has refunded $17,500 to Messrs Gooderham and Worts, excise duties on the whiskey destroyed at the late fire in the distillery of these gentlemen. He declares that this is in accordance with the English practice. We know nothing of the practice in England, but it certainly does seem an extraordinary thing that a Government should pay back excise duties when the article is not exported. No matter what the amount of imported goods is destroyed by fire the Government would not refund the customs duty. How far will they carry their new principle? If whiskey is destroyed in the warehouse of a wholesale or retail dealer, will they pay back the duty? Where will they draw the line? It does seem to be the plain duty of the person who holds the whiskey, after he has paid the excise, to insure it to the full amount, duty paid. To refrain from insuring, and then to ask the Government to refund, seems to us a very extraordinary proceeding. We shall look to see further explanations given of the circumstances of this case.—*Globe.*

THE SEA-SERPENT AGAIN.—The sea-serpent has again re-appeared, this time, as a telegram from New York says, in the shape of a whale, no doubt "very like a whale." Captain Slocomb, of the schooner Saladin, of Windsor, N.S., from Jacmel, reports that on the 12th instant, he saw an object in the water, bearing east, five miles distant, supposed to be a wreck. Came up to it, and it appeared to be a species of whale, about 60 feet long, with two forks to its tail about four feet long. It had also two feet or fins, like a sea turtle, of light substance, and sat very light on the water. It was twenty-four feet across the back, which was oval-shaped; had ridges running from its head to its tail, each ridge being two inches in depth and four inches apart; had a white back and brown sides, and was going east about two knots; was seen in latitude 36 4; longitude 75 7.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* has made the astonishing discovery that the Emperor Napoleon has been dead for some months past, but the French people are kept in ignorance of the fact by the substitution of a cleverly got up personage, possessing a general resemblance to the deceased nephew of his uncle.

The English Bishops have, after all, declined to authorize a revision of the present English translation of the Bible, on the ground that if they did so, the version so produced would be regarded as an Episcopal translation, whereas that known as King James's, now in common use wherever English is spoken, is accepted by all Protestants, and held in high estimation.

The Kingston *News* says the crossing on the ice in the channel between Wolfe Island and Cape Vincent is now becoming dangerous in some places, two or three head of cattle having broken through on Friday afternoon, while on their way over from Kingston. The warm sun of the past two or three days has taken much effect on the snow lying on the surface of the ice, rendering it porous to a considerable degree, while the current of the water underneath is gradually wearing away the bottom. The track, however, between the city and Wolfe Island is reported to be as yet quite safe.

VARIETIES.

How long can a goose stand on one leg?—Try it—that's the way the goose found out.

An Iowa editor offers to publish marriage notices gratis—"but would receive a cake, a kiss, or a dollar—all the same to us."

Horne Tooke being asked by George III. whether he played cards, replied: 'No your Majesty; the fact is, I cannot tell a King from a knave.'

The ladies of the Universalist church at Clinton, Iowa, have hit on a new dodge for raising funds. They have a "love-making and mate-choosing meeting" at twenty-five cents per head.

In illustration of the superstition that prevails in regard to Friday, it is noted that out of 4057 marriages in the middle districts of England, not two per cent. were celebrated on Friday, while thirty-two per cent. were entered into on Sunday.

"Sire, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for the brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," said the king, "I will have you hanged.—"Sign," cried the soldier. The king stared, whistled, and signed.

An elderly Baptist lady, living up the Muskingum, writes a private letter to a friend: "We can't go to meeting this weather, but the minister staid with us three days: we gave him ten pounds of butter and a ham, and you better believe we kept *him praying* while he staid."

There is a good story of a Quaker who was charged the exorbitant sum of seventeen dollars for a horse and buggy for a short drive, and on being presented with the bill simply remarked, 'Thou mistakest me. I did not wish to purchase the establishment, but only to hire it.'

The Elmira *Advertiser* says:—"The Corning *Journal* is at a loss to know what we can want of 'eighty-nine dozen hens' eggs.' We want several 'settings' of them to place under those persons who persist in coming to our editorial rooms to visit. Their time being no better than a 'setting hen's,' we propose to make them useful as well as ornamental."

"Ticket, sir?" said a railroad conductor, passing through one of the trains the other day, to a passenger. "My face is my ticket," replied the other, a little vexed. "Indeed?" said the conductor, rolling back his wristband and displaying a most powerful bunch of fives; "well, my orders are to punch all tickets passed over this road."

A negro woman in Virginia, 71 years old, recently took it into her head to learn to read, write and cipher; so she entered a school, and regularly every day brought ten cents which she paid to the teacher. She got along very well until near the close of the second week, when she "missed her lesson," and was ignominously kept in during recess, and much to her chagrin and greatly to her disappointment at not being permitted "to play wid the rest of the children."

GOLDEN EGGS.—During a fine starlight evening lately, a three-year-old philosopher, after a silent and apparently profound scrutiny of the heavens, asked his mother, abruptly, where the stars came from. Mamma replied: "I don't know, Willie—I don't know where the stars came from." "Well, you bet I do. The moon laid 'em."